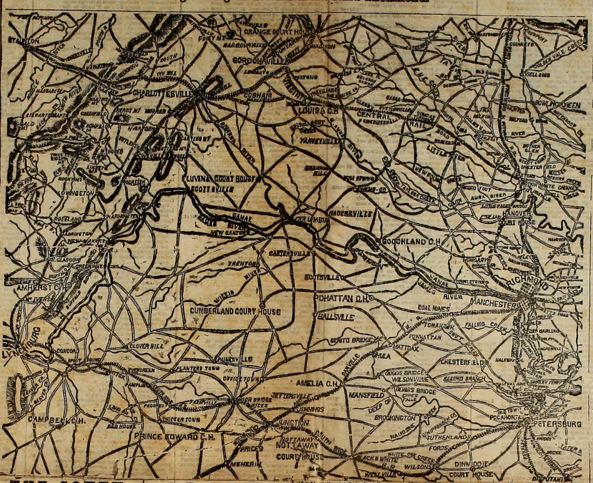
THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,416. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

CAPTURE OF THE REBEL GENERAL EARLY.

Sheridan's New Movement Up the Shenandoah—Its Success—The Race for Lynchburg—Tightening of the Lines Around Richmond.



SHERIDAN.

Highly Important Despatches from General Grant.

Capture of the Rebel General Early and His Force.

One of the Results of Sheridan's New Movement Up the Shenandoah.

THE ALARM OF THE REBELS.

THE RACE FOR LYNCHBURG,

&c., &c., &c.

Secretary Stanton to General Dix.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 5, 1865.

To Major General DIX, New York:—

The following despatches in relation to the reported defeat and capture of General Early by General Sheridan and the capture of Charlottesville have been received by this department.

General Sheridan and his force commenced their movement last Monday, and were at Staunton when last heard from. Major General Hancock was placed in charge of the Middle Military Division during the absence of General Sheridan, headquarters at Winchester.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

General Grant to Secretary Stanton.

CITY POINT, Va., March 5—11 A. M.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:—

Deserters in this morning report that Sheridan had routed Early and captured Charlottesville. They report four regiments having gone from here (Richmond) to reinforce Early.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

GENERAL GRANT'S SECOND DESPATCH.

CITY POINT, Va., March 5—2 P. M.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:—

Deserters from every point of the enemy's lines confirm the capture of Charlottesville by General Sheridan. They say he captured General Early and nearly his entire force, consisting of eighteen hundred men. Four brigades were reported as being sent to Lynchburg, to get there before General Sheridan, if possible.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

[GENE]RAL GRANT'S THIRD DESPATCH.

CITY POINT, Va., March 5—A. D. 12.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:—

Refugees confirm the statement of deserters as to the capture of General Early and nearly his entire force. They say it took place on Thursday last, between Staunton and Charlottesville, and that the defeat was total.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

Our Special Washington Despatch.

WASHINGTON, March 5—11 P. M.

It is reported that General Sheridan came upon Early and his forces near Charlottesville, on Thursday last, and, after a sharp engagement, whipped his forces and captured General Early. When the courier left Sheridan was pursuing the remnants of Early's army.

Mr. Charles H. Farrell's Despatch.

WINCHESTER, Va., March 3, 1865.

GENERAL SHERIDAN ON A RIDE UP THE VALLEY.

I am authorized to announce the fact that on Monday, the 27th ult., a large cavalry force left this department on an expedition up the valley. The expedition was well equipped, commanded in person by General Sheridan and his subordinates, Generals Merrit, Custer, Devins, Forsyth and Gibbs. No information has been received from this army since it left here.

AN ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO CAPTURE GENERAL SHERIDAN.

A few days ago three Winchester families, by the names of Sherrard, Lee and Bunell, were sent without our lines, on the charge of disloyalty. It is alleged they conspired together to get up a sociable ball, to which General Sheridan was to be an invited guest, and that during its progress a detachment of Mosby's guerillas was to seize the General, take him captive and convey him to Richmond, à la Kelley and Crook. The plan was frustrated, and the ladies (!) who concocted it are now in full communion with those for whom they have exhibited such a warm sympathy.

A few days ago a scouting party, under the command of Sergeant Mulligan, went up the valley on special duty. On their return they were met by a body of guerillas, who attacked them, killing a scout by the name of Hall, and severely wounding private Goff, of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania cavalry. The affair took place near Middletown, thirteen miles south of this town.

Williamsburg City News.

Sailing of the Nova Scotian.

THE SOUTH.

The South Suffering from Wind on the Stomach.

THE REBEL CONGRESS REQUESTED TO QUIT TALKING AND GO TO WORK OR ADJOURN.

News from Panama.

The Navy.

GRANT.

The Troops on the James Watching for the Rebel Fleet.

THE ARMIES MUD BOUND.

Rebel Indications of a Battle Before Richmond,

&c., &c., &c.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Mr. S. Cadwallader's Despatch.

CITY POINT, March 4, 1865.

BAD WEATHER AND BAD ROADS.

For three days past the weather has been rainy almost beyond precedent. This, added to what had fallen before, has rendered the roads as nearly impassable as mud can make them. The depth of the latter is fabulous. Nothing like it has been experienced this winter. As I write the rain continues to fall in torrents. Everything animate and inanimate has a dreary, sombre cast altogether depressing.

EXCHANGE OF MR. DENT.

Mr. John Dent, of St. Louis, Mo., and brother-in-law to Gen. Grant, has just been exchanged and arrived at headquarters yesterday on his way home. He was captured by the rebels at Skipworth's Landing, on the Mississippi river, more than a year ago, was taken to Canton, Miss, and thence to Demopolis. After a short stay at the latter place he was conveyed to Mobile for confinement until sent to Governor Bonham, of South Carolina. By the latter he was ordered into the hands of the Sheriff in Columbia, the capital of the State, for safekeeping, and was ten months confined in the long corridor, five feet wide, which runs around the prison cells in the centre of the jail. During all this time he was never once outside of his prison walls, or touched his foot to the earth.

THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Mr. Wm. H. Merriam's Despatch.

Mr. John A. Brady's Despatch.

The Press Despatch.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Affairs in Lee's Army.

Marine Disasters.

City Sewerage.

Sales of Seven-Thirties.

SHERMAN.

The Army Somewhere in North Carolina.

Governor Vance Organizing to Oppose It.

The Rear Guard "Driven Out" of Columbia.

Grant and Sherman to be Beaten in Detail.

The Prospects of the Confederacy Unusually Brilliant.

Capture of the Rebel General Haygood's Brigade.

The Co-operative Columns Well Advanced Into North Carolina,

&c., &c., &c.

Reported Capture of General Haygood's Brigade, of Hoke's Division.

[From the Raleigh (N. C.) State Journal, March 2.]

As the train left Wilmington our Whitworth battery, planted at the head of the market, was firing upon the enemy, who had appeared upon the causeway on the western side of the Cape Fear river. Their main advance was then checked at Alligator creek; some few skirmishers pushed forward, but were driven off.

It is believed *that Haygood's brigade, with the exception of the Seventh battalion, has been captured.* Some accidental cases may have escaped. They probably have. They were on the west side of the Cape Fear. The other troops on that side escaped.

Hopes Entertained of the Capture of Sherman's Army.

[From the Richmond Whig, March 3.]

The Raleigh *Conservative* alludes to Sherman's operations, and indulges the hope, if our plans are not thwarted, that our able generals and brave troops in that quarter will be able to "bag" him or send him howling to the rear. If the report brought us by telegraph that the small force left by him at Columbia has been expelled be true, then the repulse in front, should he suffer much, would probably render his affairs desperate in the extreme. But we will not speculate further in regard to matters which must cease to be matters for mere speculation soon.

The Coming Battle to be Decisive.

SHERMAN AND GRANT TO BE BEATEN IN DETAIL.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, March 3.]

The wet season is at its height, and until the 1st of May the mud has no bottom in all the regions in the State of Virginia. Yankee deserters tell us that the enemy [...] the enemy that A. P. Hill's corps has been under marching orders for several days. The mud effectually blockades both. "It would mire a kitten," said a soldier, "between the city and camp;" and we can readily believe him, from the condition of the upper streets of this city.

Sherman had, in South Carolina, perhaps a better soil than the State of Virginia presents; but he must find a [...]

Arrival of the Canada at Boston.

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THE GOVERNMENT TAXES.

Synopsis of the New Law.

Four Hundred Millions of Dollars Annual Revenue.

The Income Tax Slightly Altered.

Every Man to Make a Report of His Income.

City Railroads Authorized to Increase Their Fares One Cent.

CRUDE PETROLEUM ONE DOLLAR A BARREL.

Material Alterations in the Tax on Manufactured Tobacco.

Cigars Ten Dollars per Thousand, All Qualities.

State Bank Circulation Taxed Ten Per Cent After July 1, 1866.

Gold Operators to Pay One-tenth of One Per Cent on Every Sale,

&c., &c., &c.

In the succeeding columns will be found the main and most interesting features to the public generally of the law as it now stands to raise revenue from internal taxation for the support of the government. A great many important amendments, as will be seen, to the previous act were adopted, and it is estimated that nearly or quite four hundred millions of dollars will be annually raised under its provisions.

The Rates of Taxation.

Advertisements inserted in newspapers, magazines, reviews or any other publication, on gross receipts for.......... 3 per ct.
Do., all receipts for, to the amount of $600... Exempt.
Do., in newspapers whose average circulation does not exceed 2,000 copies.......... Exempt.
Affidavits in suits.......... Exempt.
Agents, insurance (see "Insurance Agents")... $10
Agreements, for each sheet or piece of paper on which written, stamp duty.......... 5 cents.
Agreements for the hire, use or rent of any land, tenement or portion thereof (see "Lease").......... 50 cents.
Alcohol, made or manufactured of spirits or materials upon which the duties imposed by this act shall have been paid, is not to be considered a manufacture.
Ale, per barrel of 31 gallons, fractional parts of a barrel to pay proportionately see "Malt Liquors.".......... $1
Ambrotypes, same as "Photographs."
Animal oils, per gallon.......... 6 cents.
Anodynes, each package of, the retail price or value of which does not exceed 25 cents, stamp duty.......... 1 cent.
Do., [illegible] ceed 50 cents, stamp duty.......... 2 cents.
Do., each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds 50 cents, and does not exceed 75 cents, stamp duty.......... 3 cents.
Do., exceeding 75 cents and not exceeding $1.. 4 cents.
Do., each package of, the retail price or value of which exceeds $1, for each and every 50 cents and fractional part thereof over and above $1, an additional stamp duty of...... 2 cents.
Apothecaries, under which term is included every person who keeps a shop or building where medicines are compounded or prepared, according to prescriptions of physicians, or where medicines are sold. Wholesale and retail dealers who have taken out a license therefor shall not be required to take out a license as apothecary, nor shall apothecaries, who have taken out a license as such, be required to take out a license as retail dealers in liquors, in consequence of selling alcohol, license tax.......... $10
Do., whose gross annual sales do not exceed $1,000.......... Exempt.
Appraisements of value or damage, on each sheet or piece of paper on which written, a stamp duty of.......... 5 cents.
Architects and civil engineers, under which term is included every person whose business it is to plan, design or superintend the construction of buildings or ships, or of roads, or bridges, or canals, or railroads, provided that this act shall not include a practical carpenter who labors on a building, for license.......... $10
Arithmetics, see "Books".......... 5 per cent.
Assayers, assaying gold and silver, or either, of a value not exceeding in one year $250,000 shall pay $100 for each license, and $200 when the value exceeds $250,000 and does not exceed $500,000, and $500, when the value exceeds $500,000.
Do., any person or persons, or corporation whose business it is to separate gold and silver from any other metals or mineral substances with which such gold or silver or both are alloyed, combined or united, or to ascertain or determine the quantities of gold or silver in any alloy or combination with other materials, shall be deemed an assayer.
Assignment on mortgage, stamp duty same as on the original instrument.
Do. of policies of insurance, do. do.
Assignment, of lease, stamp duty the same as on original instrument, increased by a stamp duty on the consideration or value of the assignment equal to that imposed upon the conveyance of land for similar consideration or value.
Auctioneers, under which term is included every person whose business it is to offer property for sale to the highest and best bidder, for license, whose annual sales do not exceed $10,000.......... $10
Do. do., whose sales exceed $10,000.......... $20
Auction sales of goods, real estate, merchandise, articles and things, including all sales of stocks, bonds and other securities, on gross amount of sales.......... 1/10 of 1 per ct.
Awnings, made of cotton, flax or hemp, or part of either, or other material.......... 6 per ct.
Do., the sewing or pasting of, the material whereof belonged to the employer, when the cloth or material from which made was imported or has been subject to or paid a duty, taxed only on the increased value.
Bags, made of cotton, flax or hemp, or part of either, or other material.......... 6 per ct.
Do., the sewing or pasting of, same as "Awnings."
Band iron see "Iron," per ton.......... $3 50
Banks, on average amount of deposits, each month..........1-24 of 1 per ct.
Do., on average amount of circulation, each month..........1-12 of 1 per ct.
Do., on all State bank notes after July 1, 1866. 10 per ct.
Do., on average amount of capital of any bank association, company or corporation, or person engaged in the business of banking, beyond the amount invested in United States bonds, each month..........1-24 of 1 per cent.
Do., on the average amount of circulation issued beyond 90 per cent of the capital, and upon any amount of such circulation beyond the average amount of the circulation that has been issued for the six months preceding July 1, 1864, additional tax of..........1-6 of 1 per cent.
Banks, on all dividends.......... 5 per ct.
Banks not making dividends, on profits.......... 5 per ct.
Banks, savings, that have no capital stock, and whose business is confined to receiving deposits and loaning the same for the benefit of their depositors, and which do no other business of banking, shall pay on their deposits 1/4 of 1 p.ct.
Bank check, draft or order for the payment of any sum of money whatever, drawn on any bank, banker or trust company, or for any sum exceeding ten dollars drawn upon any other person or persons, companies or corporations, at sight or on demand.......... 2 cents.
Bankers, using a capital not exceeding $50,000, for license.......... $100
Do., using a capital exceeding $50,000, for every additional $1,000 in excess of $50,000. $2
Bankers—Every person, firm or company, and every incorporated or other bank, having a place of business where credits are opened by the deposit or collection of money or currency, subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, check or order, or where money is advanced or loaned on stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange or promissory notes are received for discount or sale, shall be regarded as bankers.

[illegible]

found in Hirschback's cellar, secreted in an old tin boiler. One of the boxes of gloves has since been identified as having been stolen from Stewart's. The gloves and a portion of the other goods can be seen at the Fifth precinct station house, in Leonard street. The other articles have been sent to the Property Clerk's office. Mr. Hirschback made no explanation of his possession of either the diamonds found on his person or the goods discovered in his dwelling, other than that he was a pedler and a dealer in watches and jewelry. The police believe that the goods have been stolen, and if so those having been victimized can obtain further information by calling at the Leonard street police station. Justice Dowling, before whom the suspected parties were arraigned, detained them for examination.

FINANCIAL.

TEN YEARS' LOAN.

$500,000.

KINGS COUNTY (BROOKLYN) SEVEN PER CENT COUPON BONDS.

KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, 13 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN, Feb. 11, 1865.

The County Treasurer hereby invites subscriptions, in sums of one thousand dollars and upwards, to a loan of $500,000, authorized by chap. 8 of the laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors adopted Dec. 20, 1864, for the purpose of filling the quota of the county under the President's last call for more troops.

Subscribers will receive "Certificates of Indebtedness," bearing interest from the date of subscription until the bonds are ready for delivery.

The bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, to wit:—On the first days of May and November. The principal will be due and payable on the first day of May, 1875.

The subscription book is now open at the Treasurer's office.

THOMAS A. GARDINER, County Treasurer.

ANY AMOUNT, AT 3½ PER CENT, TO LOAN ON Diamonds, Silver Plate, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Apply to E. BAYLIS, 27 Second street.

BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD COMpany's Mortgage Bonds.—The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the Mortgage Bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad. The issue is limited by the charter from the State of Connecticut to one-half the amount expended upon the road. The Bonds bear interest at seven per cent per annum, payable March 1 and September 1, of each year. The principal is payable in 1884. Each bond is registered by the State Comptroller of Connecticut. By the first day of June next there will be 233 miles of the road in operation. LOCKWOOD & CO., 22 William street.

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Also a large assortment of new and second hand Wagons. At 1,431 Broadway, near Forty-first street.

A.—FOR SALE—A SHIFTING TOP WAGON (SQUARE box) and set of fine single Harness. Apply at 211 Wooster street.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE—TO PAY ADVANCES, CONsisting of Coupe, Park Phaeton, Rockaways, Top Buggy, Road and Jagger Waggons. Also Harness. D. W. IVES & CO., 99 Liberty street.

FASHIONABLE SQUARE BOX SHIFTING TOP Wagon for sale—Made to order, and warranted in every respect; been used but a short time. Also Dress Blanket, Lap Robes. Inquire at the corner of Seventh avenue and Forty-second street, or at 247 Front street.

FOR SALE—SEVEN GOOD DRAUGHT HORSES, IN pairs or singly, to suit purchasers. Also Horse, Cart and Harness. Inquire at 300 West Thirty-eighth street, on premises, of SPRING & JAMISON.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, 6 years old, perfectly sound, and kind in single and double harness. Will be sold low, for want of use. Can be seen at Gilmore's stable, 277 Hicks street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUPE OR BUGGY Horse, bright bay, 16 hands, 7 years old, warranted sound and kind in every way. Sold for want of use. Apply at private stable, 78 West Twenty-ninth street, to JOSEPH SIMMONS.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES, TWO CARTS AND GOOD work. Inquire of CARMAN, 15 Gold street.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD TRUCK OR CART HORSE, 16 hands high, black, 7 years old; would answer for express or matched. Can be seen at McNicol's Stables, 53 East Twelfth street.

FOR SALE—NEW FIRST CLASS COAL BOX, SQUARE box, two seat square box, top and no top Wagons. Also second hand Buggies, Doctors Wagons and Rockaways, cheap on account of closing business. Call on WEIGEL & CARY, 36 West Twenty-fourth street.

FOR SALE—A FRESH MILCH COW, A FULL BLOODed Durham of the best quality, warranted to milk 23 quarts of rich milk a day. To be sold cheap. Apply at 154 East Twenty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—FOUR SHARES (ONE FOOT) OF STOCK of the Gould & Curry Silver Mining Company. Apply to Messrs. LEES & WALLER, 33 Pine street.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND WAGON; HORSE, 16 HANDS high, first rate worker, only $80; a Wagon, built by Fielding Bros., suitable for a tobacco or medicine pedler, and Double Harness. Apply at 86 Cortlandt street, up stairs.

MURPHY'S LIVERY STABLES, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.; Willard's Hotel Stables, Fourteenth street, below Pennsylvania avenue, and National Hotel Stables, Sixth street, above Pennsylvania avenue. Persons visiting the national capital either on business or pleasure can procure any kind of vehicles at the above stables at moderate rates.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

WANTED—A LADY'S SADDLE HORSE, ABOUT 15 hands high; must be kind, gentle and perfectly sound; either a bay or black preferred. Address O., box 1,718 New York Post office.

WANTED—THREE NEW DOUBLE TRUCKS, CApable of flooring 24 barrels of sugar. Inquire of ROBERT SMITH, at the sugar refinery, Fifteenth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

WANTED TO BUY—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES. They are to be perfect and sound in every respect, and 16 hands high. Address, stating price and where they can be seen, B. J., box 230 Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—FOUR GOOD TRUCK Horses, not over eight years old. Address J. L., Herald office.

$2,500.—FOR SALE, ONE DOUBLE TRUCK, Cart, Horses, Harness, and everything in complete order, together with the good will of the work of three long and well established produce commission firms. The advertiser has realized in profits, over and above all expenses, over $2,000 each year. Will sell part cash; balance taken out in work, as the advertiser is about starting in the flour business. Apply to Cartman, No. 1 Front street, New York.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

AT NO. 319 FOURTH AVENUE—BY DAY & PALMER, to let. For permits apply from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Occupants are requested to retain our permits, and not to show their houses without an order.

17 Attorney street, near Grand, three story brick	$800
926 Broadway, second floor, 18x75	700
926 Broadway, third floor, 18x75	400
123 West Houston street, 4 s. b. a. b., 25x60x100	1,600
124 West Houston street, 3 s. b. a. b., 26x55x100	1,200
135 Prince, 3 s. and a. b. s. b.	650
Varick place, 3 s. a. and b. b. a. b., 18x60	1,350
Furnished Office under Bull's Head Bank	800
Lexington avenue, 4 s. E. b. b. s., 19.6x100	1,800
West Fourth street, 3 s. and a. b. s., 21.7x100	1,500
East Fourteenth street, 5 s. b. s. b. s., 25x98x125	5,500
Nineteenth street, $600 to May, 1865, and $780 to May, 1866, and furniture for sale.	
East Thirty-third street, 4 s. E. b. b., 20x40x98.9	1,207
137 East Thirty-eighth street, 2 s. and b., with stable	600
East Fifty-second street, 3 s. b. a. b., 16x40x100	1,000
Winfield, cottage, outbuildings and ten acres	400
New Brighton, Staten Island	$850 to 1,800
FURNISHED.	
Lexington avenue, 4 s. b. s., at per month	400
Fourth avenue, 4 s. E. b. b., at per month	350
West Fourteenth street, 5 s. and b. b. s., at per month	600

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NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—ITALIAN OPERA—LA FORZA DEL DESTINO.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—HAMLET.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—ROMEO AND JULIET—POVERTY AND WEALTH—HONEST JOE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—DAME TROT—OLD REGIMENTALS—MILLINER'S HOLIDAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—NIGHT AND MORNING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—TOODLES—FORTY WINKS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN—LIVING SKELETON—DWARF—GIANT BOY—THE WORKMEN OF NEW YORK—Day and Evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.—THE OTOES.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—PETROLEUMANIA, OR OIL ON THE BRAIN.

SALLE DIABOLIQUE, 585 Broadway.—ROBERT HELLER'S MIRACLES—OTURA.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MAMMOTH MENAGERIE, 539 and 541 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

HIPPOTHEATRON, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC ENTERTAINMENTS—MOTHER GOOSE.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.—BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, BURLESQUES, &c.—JENNY LIND.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, 199 and 201 Bowery.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.—LIVE INDIAN.

DODWORTH HALL, 806 Broadway.—BURNETT'S EVENINGS OF MIRTH AND PATHOS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM, 690 Broadway.—MOVING WAX FIGURES. Open Day and Evening.

New York, Monday, March 6, 1865.

THE NEW INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

On the second and third pages of this morning's HERALD we publish complete, arranged in alphabetical order, the new Internal Revenue bill, as it passed both houses of Congress on Saturday morning last, and which has, doubtless, already received the signature of the President. It is a document of prime importance to everybody, rich and poor, as by this law the government expects to realize an annual revenue of four hundred millions of dollars, with which to maintain the financial credit and honor of the republic.

THE SITUATION.

General Sheridan's new movement up the Shenandoah valley, alluded to in Saturday morning's HERALD, has, as appears from the despatches of General Grant, met with brilliant success. Deserters and refugees from Lee's lines in front of Richmond state that on last Thursday General Sheridan captured the rebel General Early and nearly his whole force, consisting of eighteen hundred men, between Charlottesville and Staunton. General Sheridan has taken possession of both Charlottesville and Staunton. When last heard from he was at the latter place, *en route*, as supposed, for the important rebel town of Lynchburg, to which additional forces had been sent from Richmond to oppose him. General Sheridan commenced his movement on last Monday, and during his active operations in the field General Hancock will be in command of the Middle Military Department, with headquarters at Winchester, Va. A map of the field of General Sheridan's movements is given in this morning's HERALD.

The capture in North Carolina of the entire brigade of the rebel General Haygood, with the exception of one battalion, is announced [illegible] brigade belonged to Hoke's division, and constituted a portion of the rebel force defending Wilmington till the enemy was forced to abandon that place. Neither the time nor the precise locality of the capture is given; but it is said to have occurred on the west side of Cape Fear river.

No additional positive intelligence has been received regarding General Sherman's progress. The rebel newspapers are rejoicing over the assumption that he is stuck in the tarry mud of the old Tar State, and that their prospects are just now very fine for the annihilation or capture of his entire force of veterans, after which the same fate is to be meted out to the two national armies before Richmond. To the list of doughty rebel chiefs marshalling their legions for the accomplishment of these sanguinary but extremely difficult tasks, we have now to add a no less formidable military antagonist than Governor Vance, of North Carolina, who is said to be "actively at work rallying the people and organizing resistance."

Mud appears to remain to a considerable extent master of the situation before Richmond. The rain, up to Saturday last, had been so heavy and continuous for some days as to turn all the roads into sloughs, and put a stop to any very important movements on either side. The rebel papers think there is no doubt that General Grant will commence heavy operations on his left so soon as the condition of the roads will permit, and they consequently are still anticipating a great battle in that vicinity. The Union forces along James river are nightly watching for Semmes and his rebel fleet to attempt another raid. The rebels each night keep up a heavy fire on the right of the Army of the James, with the object of preventing their men from deserting; but it does not accomplish its design, as they continue to arrive within the Union lines in large numbers.

A very gallant little feat was performed in North Carolina lately by a portion of the Twelfth New York cavalry and one company of the First North Carolina mounted infantry. They surprised and captured one entire company of rebel soldiers near Greenville, and then dashed into the town, where they destroyed a large quantity of commissary stores and captured other prisoners.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The grand celebration of our national successes will take place in this city to-day, unless the weather, as on Saturday, should be again so stormy as to necessitate its further postponement. In case of favorable weather, the day will no doubt be observed as an almost universal holiday, and the demonstration will probably exceed anything of the kind which has ever yet been witnessed in this city. The general features of the jubilee will consist of unlimited displays of bunting, bell ringing, a monster procession, an immense mass meeting in Union square in the afternoon, and illuminations and pyrotechnic exhibitions at night; but all the particulars of each of these divisions of the proceedings are innumerable. The procession will commence moving from the corner of Fourteenth street and Broadway about one o'clock in the afternoon.

This is the day for the commencement of the March term of the law courts; but it is not likely that much business will be done in any of them, on account of the national celebration in the city. Probably the calendars will be called in each, after which, it is supposed, they will be adjourned till to-morrow.

Our Washington despatches which we publish this morning supply additional very interesting particulars of the demonstration and ceremonies attending the second inauguration of Mr. Lincoln as Chief Magistrate of the republic, on Saturday last, the 4th inst.

A continuation of the list of bills passed and joint resolutions adopted by the session of Congress just closed, which we commenced in yesterday's HERALD, is given in this morning's issue. We also publish in full the amended Internal Revenue law.

Max S. Hirschback, a pedler, residing at No. 25 Hester street, has been arrested on suspicion of being the person who, on the night of the 25th ultimo, entered the store of Mr. Nathaniel B. Falconer and stole therefrom a large quantity of valuable goods; and Joseph Cohen, of Chrystie street, and a man named Harris, living at No. 3 Bayard street, have also been arrested, suspected of being the receivers of the stolen articles. On Hirschback's person and in his house were discovered stocks of other property of much value, supposed to have been stolen. Hirschback, Harris and Cohen have all three been committed for further examination.

By the bark Idaho, which arrived here yesterday, we learn that the passengers from San Francisco intending to take the North Star, for New York, had not arrived at Aspinwall on the 14th of February. The Panama *Mercantile Telegraph* has a story to the effect that the object of Major General Sickles' visit to that country is to procure from the Colombian government, on behalf of the United States, a concession of territory on which to colonize some thirty thousand emancipated negroes.

Saturday was generally observed as a holiday, in honor of the contemplated celebration of the national victories. 'Change was closed, and very little business was transacted on 'Change. Cotton was steady. Groceries ruled very quiet at previous rates.

Important War News—Capture of the Rebel Generals Early and Haygood.

Our latest despatches received last night and published this morning give us intelligence of the highest importance from the seat of war. We learn from North Carolina that Sherman, by an unexpected movement, had succeeded in capturing, with the exception of a single battalion, Haygood's entire brigade, which at the time occupied the west bank of Cape Fear river. From the Shenandoah our news is equally gratifying. On February 27 Major General Sheridan, with a large force of cavalry, set out on an expedition up the valley. His column moved with great rapidity, insomuch that spies and sympathizers along the route had no time to raise the alarm and caution the enemy to be on his guard.

Through several deserters, arriving at different times and at different points, we learn that General Sheridan fell upon Early on the 2d inst., between Staunton and Charlottesville, capturing Early himself and his whole command. The enemy, alarmed at this sudden appearance of our forces in so close proximity to his most important line of communications, immediately detached four brigades from the garrison at Richmond and despatched them in all speed to reach Lynchburg before Sheridan. The entrepôts of Lynchburg and Danville are now the principal sources of supply to Richmond, and the value which is placed upon them is plainly to be seen in the large reinforcements sent to protect them. It is said when Generals Crook and Kelley were brought before Early he requested them to be seated, remarking, "My turn may come next. Some enterprising Yankee will come along and capture me." He little dreamed that his words, uttered in jest, would be so speedily verified.

Thus, as indicated in the news now published, every day brings us nearer to the final issue of our recent and rapid succession of victories. Gradually the armies of the nation are enveloping the centre and last [illegible] olition. Grant holds Lee at Richmond; Sherman, with the veterans of the West, is sweeping up from the South, driving the enemy irresistibly before him; Sheridan now pours down from the North, directly menacing the last resource of the enemy by the Lynchburg Railroad; and Canby, ere this, is brushing away what remains of the rebellion in Alabama. The days of Richmond and the rebel confederacy are verily numbered.

THE CELEBRATION TO-DAY.—There is no doubt that if the weather is pleasant to-day the national celebration for our recent victories will be far more successful than it could have been had it come off, as intended, on Saturday. The democracy, who form the great mass of the population, and who always swell the ranks in grand public processions, got it into their heads that the celebration, being fixed for the 4th of March, was intended to be as much in honor of the reinauguration as of the national successes, and would probably have been mere lookers-on if the affair had taken place on the original day. Now, however, as it comes off on the 6th, there can be no political significance attached to it, and we may expect the largest and most extraordinary exhibition ever witnessed in the city for we shall not only have vast masses of human beings participating, but elephants, camels, giraffes, walruses and various other representatives of strange animal creation. If the day is fine there will be one of the grandest as well as most curious spectacles in Broadway, the Bowery and Union square that was ever witnessed.

NAPOLEON THE PARVENU AND JOHNSON THE PLEBEIAN.—When Napoleon III. published his official announcement of his intended nuptials with the fair Eugenie, he declared himself a *parvenu*. When Andy Johnson assumed the position of Vice President of the United States he pronounced himself a plebeian. But the latter took a step further, as he did one below, the social *status* of the French Emperor. The new Vice President intimated that not only himself but Chief Justice Chase, Secretary Seward, Secretary Stanton and Secretary What's-his-name? of the Navy, were also plebeians. These ought to make a company sufficiently respectable for the most fastidious tastes. These gentlemen certainly mingle in highly influential, if not aristocratic circles. Seward would be an earl, Stanton a duke, and What's-his-name? a lord high-cock-a-lorum in any country but this. Twenty-five or thirty years ago we had a coterie of plebeians in this city who used the term as a political dodge to entrap the "indomitables" and "subterraneans." They were managed under a firm called Slam, Bang & Company, long since gone out of existence; but some of their descendants, so far from considering themselves a lower order of society, are now the most influential out-croppings of metropolitan aristocracy.

The Work of Congress—Taxes and Tariff—The Ways and Means.

The acts of the late session of Congress, the list of which we partially published yesterday, we finish to-day. The schedule embraces various important public measures, the most prominent among them being the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, the Internal Tax and Tariff bills, and the Annual Appropriation bills—excepting the omnibus bill of odds and ends, which could not be brought up to time. Among the other measures which have failed is the General Bankrupt bill, and the Washington and New York Air Line Railroad bill. We presume, however, that there is nothing in any or all the bills "stuck in the mud" that will require the reassembling of Congress before December next. But it is not improbable that an extra session may be demanded from the new condition of things which will follow the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of peace.

Meantime the ways and means provided for the stupendous costs of the war ought to be amply sufficient. It is estimated that the Internal Tax bill will yield a revenue of four hundred millions of dollars, and that from the new tariff and miscellaneous resources another hundred millions will be derived, making a total cash account of five hundred millions of dollars. Surely with these actual cash receipts, and the authority for a new loan of four hundred millions, or so much thereof as may be deemed necessary, the new Secretary of the Treasury ought to be able, during the current year, to bring down the gold premium over greenbacks to a very low figure. In the interval to December next we look not only for an immense reduction of the government expenses in consequence of the final defeat and dissolution of the rebel armies, but for some very important acquisitions of strength to the Treasury with the recovery of the rebellious States, their great commercial staples and the masses of their people.

This last Congress and its doings will occupy a conspicuous place in the history of this terrible war. It will be condemned, we doubt not, by the calm judgment of posterity for its many experiments of fanatical legislation on the negro question, and for its vindictive confiscation and reconstruction projects; but in putting the right man in the right place, in calling General Grant to the command of our armies, and in providing at last a substantial foundation for the national Treasury to rest upon, and for the quiet removal of slavery in a constitutional way, this otherwise refractory, fanatical and factious Thirty-eighth Congress has done much to build up a creditable record. Without further remark we submit our synopsis of the new Internal Revenue law to the special attention of our readers. They will find it exceedingly interesting. We have had a costly dance, but the piper must be paid.

The Mexican Muddle—Napoleon Backing Out of It.

In our Washington despatches will be found some allusion to a curious declaration said to have been recently made by the Emperor Napoleon at a grand ball at the palace of the Tuileries, to an American gentleman of high political standing. Such a remark coming from Louis Napoleon at such a time possesses more than ordinary significance:—"I am sorry to see the report in the papers about Sonora, as there is not a word of truth in it. For my part, I am only desirous of getting out of the whole matter." There can scarcely be any doubt that Napoleon is getting heartily tired of his experiment to overthrow the republic and set up an empire in Mexico, and we are therefore inclined to give some importance to the words which he is said to have used. [illegible] But it must also be borne in mind that he does not always say what he means, though he has on several occasions proved that he meant what he said. Like the Delphic oracle, his words sometimes have two distinct meanings, and in this peculiarity consist their chief force. Just before the Italian war he suddenly startled all Europe by declaring to the Austrian ambassador that he was sorry that his relations with his imperial brother were not as good as they should be. And in a few months more the valleys of fair Italy were inundated with the mingled blood of Frenchmen, Germans and Italians. In his late speech to the French Chambers he says he is sorry that a Congress did not take place to settle the repose of Europe, giving as a reason that "the sword often cuts questions without settling them." Yet we do not think that there is any immediate danger of a war in Europe. Thus, like the oracle, he is hard to understand.

Without multiplying instances, we now have him declaring that he regrets the American reports about Sonora because they are not true. Whether these be the real sentiments of the Emperor or not we, of course, cannot pretend to decide, though the difficulties of his position in reference to Mexico and the United States would give some color to the assumption of their correctness. If, by any decent pretext, he can escape from the dangers of his position, he will be wise to do so while there is time; for, with the close of the rebellion the people of the United States will be apt to look for a solution of the Mexican problem—and what he has boasted was the greatest act of his reign would finally be found the most fatal step that he could have undertaken. With the internal embarrassments of his own empire, its narrowed finances, and a formidable opposition of enlightened statesmen at home, he would find it no easy matter to protect the new trans-Atlantic empire and carry on a destructive war with such a Power as the United States, with his base of operations more than three thousand miles away.

So, however correct or incorrect may be the report of his declaration at the Tuileries, we are convinced that the true desire of the Emperor is to get out of the Mexican difficulty with the best possible grace and without any delay.

AVOID THE DRAFT.—In ten days from this time we shall have a draft in the city if the people do not bestir themselves to fill up the quota. The Supervisors' Committee are doing their duty conscientiously; it remains for the rest of the citizens to do theirs in order to avoid a draft in the metropolis. Let the capitalists hurry with their loans. Let every man who is liable to be drafted hurry up with a substitute. It will cost nothing, for the committee will give six hundred dollars bounty. Let every patriot not liable to be drafted, who desires peace and Union, hurry up with a recruit, and within the allotted ten days our quota will be filled. There are not more than six months fighting to be done now, and it will be done all the better if the ranks are filled up. New York is proverbial for doing things on a large scale. We gave largely to the government in money and men to carry on the war. We voted a large sum for a State Capitol. We will celebrate the victories of the national arms to-day in a huge fashion. We have the largest Park on the continent. Let us go to work, then, in a like spirit, and on a big scale, and fill up the quota of men required of us, and spare the metropolis the dishonor of a conscription.

The End of the Delusion—Rebel Promises and Performance.

It was not without immense effort that the rebel leaders in the South got the people in any numbers to follow them. And it was only by promising them a short war, if any, and an easy conquest of the North, that they worked up their courage to the sticking point. Even then it was thought doubtful whether the masses could be kept up to the work, and it is, therefore, a recorded fact that at a meeting of these leaders at Montgomery, at an early period of secession, it was deemed necessary for the prosecution of their plans that "blood should be sprinkled in the faces of the people."

In a very able article on this subject, attributed at the time of its publication (July 31, 1863,) to Mr. Donnell, Speaker of the North Carolina House of Commons, it is stated that several distinct promises were made by the rebel chiefs to their deluded followers. The first was that secession would be peaceably effected; the next, that if a war took place it should be a short one—not of more than six months duration at the farthest; next, that all the slave States except Delaware would join the confederacy. Again, that the new government should be only a confederacy of sovereign and equal States, entirely free from all "central despotism," and that it should become the best, freest and wealthiest government on the earth. These glittering generalities were accompanied by various promises in detail, and arguments in small, to give them consistency and finish. Thus it was declared that the Yankees would not fight, and that one Southerner could whip five Yankees; that France and England would certainly intervene in their behalf, would raise any blockade that might be attempted of the Southern ports, and that cotton was king and would bring the world on its knees before it.

Such were the inducements by which the Southern people were led to make war upon the North, to violate their obligations to the constitution and the Union; to shed seas of blood, and with it, incarnadine their souls forever. And what has been the result? Instead of attempting a peaceful solution of secession, they preferred and inaugurated an appeal to the sword, commenced hostilities, and sought the effusion of blood. Instead of a six months war, they have had an exhausting one of four years, to which their resources have proved entirely inadequate; instead of maintaining the area of the confederacy in its original quantity, four of the slave States have refused the alliance and are still in the Union; not a single rebel State preserves itself intact; the whole power and vitality of the rebellion are now confined to a patch of ground between Charleston and Richmond; nowhere else has the confederacy an iota of political power, and this is very shortly to be crushed out by our victorious arms.

The "central despotism" of Washington has been replaced by a monstrous tyranny in Richmond, such as the corrupt and cruel dynasties of imperial Rome never equalled, and the wealth and stability they reckoned on as a nation are as baseless as the fabrics of all their other dreams. We must not forget that under the terrible sway of an armed force, the gross delusions of the rebels chiefs could not have been resisted by their unhappy victims; that the people, so down-trodden and betrayed by Jefferson Davis and his followers, have been stupefied by their dangers and their sufferings into silence; but no persons know better than they that they have been grossly wronged and injured by their rulers. The North is full of unhappy refugees, too happy to escape even with life from their former homes; and the army of Lee itself is losing regiments by the week of men who will fight like fools no more.

Beyond all question the South would have abandoned the contest at the time the article alluded to appeared in the North Carolina papers but for the aid and comfort received from treason in the North, sympathy in Canada and open advocacy in England. The bloodshed of the last two years is to be laid at the door of these three interests. But, nevertheless, the promises originally made by the Southern rebel leaders to their ignorant followers were not founded on fact, not justified by experience, and not within the possibilities of performance. This, from the first, has been the opinion of the most profound thinkers in Europe and America.

THE INAUGURATION IN WASHINGTON.—We yesterday published a synopsis of the inauguration proceedings in Washington on Saturday last. To-day we give a complete report of the ceremonies. The account will be found interesting. The contrast between the Presidential inauguration in 1861 and that of 1865 will strike the attention of every reader. On the former occasion the President elect was escorted to the Capitol surrounded by double lines of cavalry, armed to the teeth, with artillery to the front and rear, and with infantry in line and posted upon every *point d'appui* in the city. This formidable military array was not for the purpose of adding a peaceful and brilliant *éclat* to the ceremonies, as had been the custom, to a more or less extent, ever since the days of Washington; but it was to suppress a threatened outbreak by malcontents who had entered into an alleged conspiracy to prevent by force, if necessary, the inauguration of President Lincoln. In 1865—four years later—the same functionary passes from the Presidential mansion to the national Capitol surrounded by a cordon of enthusiastic people, and amid their loud acclaims recites his second inaugural. The soldiery are not there to put down treachery, the salutes of artillery are not thundered forth as a menace and a warning, the bunting is not displayed charingly, but in abundance; and, in short, the whole affair demonstrated what the people of the United States can accomplish if the administrators of their government be true to their oaths, firm in the performance of their duty, and self-sacrificing in the exercise of a pure and lofty spirit of patriotism.

NEW THREE CENT COINS—NO MORE PAPER THREE CENT CURRENCY.—A law was passed by both houses of Congress during the closing hours to authorize the coinage of three cent pieces, to be composed of copper and nickel. The law also provides that the three cent pieces shall be a legal tender to the amount of sixty cents, and that the one and two cent copper coin shall be a legal tender to the amount of four cents. It also prohibits the issue of any paper fractional currency below the denomination of five cents; consequently, the new paper three cent notes being illegal, must be withdrawn from circulation. It will be recollected that when it was first proposed to issue three cent notes of the fractional currency we recommended that coin of that denomination be substituted, as more likely to meet the wishes of the people, and we are glad to see that Congress has adopted our suggestion.

OUTLIVED HIS MEMORY.—The forgetfulness of the name of the Secretary of the Navy by the new Vice President of the United States, exhibited during the inauguration proceedings in Washington on Saturday, formed a curious episode in the ceremonies. It is true the graybeard Secretary has been considered a fossil of antediluvian antiquity; but it was to be supposed that his name would have lived in history like those of Noah, Methuselah and that venerable race of pioneers; but it seems to have been lost to the memory of the second officer in the government of the United States. If our worthy Vice President should ever have occasion to refer to the Secretary of the Navy again, and forget his name, let him think of Rip Van Winkle or some other ancient, and the patronymic of the antiquated Gideon will immediately occur to him.

Amusements.

ITALIAN OPERA TO-NIGHT.

Verdi's grand opera, *La Forza del Destino*, the *chef d'œuvre* of this composer, with all its delicious music, splendid scenery and striking dramatic incidents, will be given at the Academy to-night. Although this fine work has been produced only three or four times, its success is already firmly established, and it will, no doubt, remain a standard favorite. A great deal of its success is due to the excellent and costly manner in which Mr. Maretzek has put it upon the stage. The opera demands for its proper interpretation a complete and well balanced orchestra—for the instrumentation is not the least meritorious part of the composition—a full chorus and artistic scenery, all of which are furnished by the liberality and good judgment of Mr. Maretzek in a way to leave no cause for complaint. This week will be the last but one of Italian Opera, and we advise all who have not heard this grand work of Verdi to attend this evening, that they may be able to appreciate its beauties more fully at future repetitions.

GRAND COMBINATION CHARITY CONCERT.

The Society of the Christian Alliance, whose charitable ministrations are extended to the disabled soldiers and the widows and orphans of the heroes who have fallen in defence of their country, announce a grand concert to take place at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening next, under the auspices of many of our most distinguished citizens. The array of talent engaged in this enterprise is immense, combining some of the leading artists of Mr. Maretzek's and Mr. Max Strakosch's companies, including in the number Mrs. Jennie Van Zandt, Mlle. Helene de Katow and Mr. Wehli. We hope that the concert will be as well attended as the attractions offered and the cause for which it is got up deserve.

PIANOFORTE SOIREE OF MR. MILLS.

Mr. S. B. Mills, the pianist, will give his first pianoforte *soirée* at Steinway's rooms this evening. He will be assisted by his pupil, Miss Luckhardt, a *débutante*. The selections are all from highly classic music of French and German composers.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

A new grand spectacular and local burlesque, entitled "Petroliamania, or Oil on the Brain," will be produced at Wood's Minstrel Hall for the first time this evening. The scenery is mainly local, including William street and the Exchange, and is got up in splendid style. The events are funny and appropriate, and the *tableaux* are said to be very fine. Of course it will draw an immense house.

AMUSEMENTS FOR SAVANNAH.

Mr. A. H. Davenport leaves the city to-day on the steamer Arago, for Savannah, with a full dramatic corps. His company comprises many celebrities of the profession, and, from all reports, his prospects are excellent for success. Thespis always follows Mars.

Communication with San Francisco Direct.

On Sunday morning at three o'clock the wires of the Western Union Company were connected with the Pacific lines and communication established direct between this city and San Francisco. Though the weather was bad, rain falling at the time at many points on the route, the wires worked well, and a considerable amount of business was transacted. The distance is nearly four thousand miles, and the difference of time about four hours. This is unquestionably the longest telegraphic circuit ever worked, and the fact that such a length of wire was telegraphed over in one circuit is a notable era in the history of telegraphing.

City Intelligence.

MEETING OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—A special meeting of the joint committees of the Boards of Representatives and of Engineers and Firemen, of the Fire Department, will be held this evening, at half-past seven o'clock, at Firemen's Hall.

FIRE IN BRIDGE STREET.—Between eight and nine o'clock last night a fire occurred in a brick stable No. 1½ Bridge street, occupied by Thomas Dowling. The flames spread into the adjoining stable, occupied by Charles Sweeny. The damage done to the property of Dowling amounts to about fifty dollars; no insurance. Mr. Sweeny got out his five horses, and all the horses belonging to the other parties were got out in safety. Mr. Sweeny's loss is estimated at about $100 on feed and harness. He occupied apartments for his family over the stable. The damage to his furniture by breakage, &c., amounts to about $100; insured for $2,200 on horses and household furniture in the Brooklyn Insurance Company. The building is owned by Joseph Naylor. The damage to it amounts to about $100; said to be insured. The cause of the fire is at present unknown.

Condition of our Thoroughfares.

If cleanliness be "next to Godliness," as some would have us suppose, it is much to be feared that the city of New York is very far removed from salvation, if not altogether belonging to his Satanic Majesty. For a period of certainly not less than two months our leading thoroughfares have been in the most frightful condition. Frequent falls of snow and rain have made our city a regular enlarged edition of the village of Slopperton-squash, in England, where it is said no one dare venture out without a safety belt or patent air cushion lest he might come to an untimely end by drowning, so miserable are the streets there. Any person who might have glanced at many if not all the streets of our city during the past week could not fail to imagine himself gazing upon the canal-intersected Venice, and it required but one or two gondolas gracefully skimming over the muddy surface, to make the illusion perfect. Where one does not run the risk of being drowned by the water, he is almost suffocated with mud—an escape from Scylla to Charybdis. How is it that other cities of the world, London and Paris for example, much larger than New York, present so striking a contrast to it in this particular? It is true, difference of climate may account for the existence of so much more *débris*, but this does not sanction the apparent neglect in allowing it to remain as it does in New York undisturbed for a lengthened period. In this weather, more especially when frosts are so frequent, some means should be adopted to remove this nuisance. Footpaths and crossings, when not in a sloppy condition, are like seas of glass and especially dangerous to pedestrians. Our Park is open to the citizens to behold "big things" on ice, without having opportunities of witnessing them almost daily in the streets of our city. But mud and water, snow and ice, are not the only inconvenience. In no street in New York, perhaps with a few exceptions, is there a level surface of pavement. Numerous depressions, spaces where stones have been, &c., afford a convenient locale for water into which the unsuspecting pedestrian often slips to his unutterable discomfiture. How are these evils to be removed? The streets could be properly paved, with a gradual declination of about one and a half feet at either side towards a channel, which might be kept perfectly clear; not as at present, completely choked up, and providing no passage for the water to the gratings of the sewers, which should be very numerous. This would carry off all the water which now accumulates in the inequalities before referred to. The mud, frozen snow, &c., might be carted to the river, or the former might be used for filling up such gaps as exist in many parts of the city. New York possesses facilities almost peculiar to itself in having rivers so easy of access, and when we see a large sum of money annually devoted to the purpose of street cleaning, and preserving our thoroughfares in a proper condition, we can only ascribe the vast collection of filth in our streets to gross neglect. We hope ere long to behold a step made in the right direction by the officials having charge of the matter.

INAUGURATION.

Our Report of the Second Installation of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States.

Scenes at the White House, in the Streets and at the Capitol.

THE CROWDS, THE JAM, THE CEREMONY.

Washington, March 4, 1861, and Washington, March 4, 1865.

THE CONTRAST.

The Grand Reception in the Evening.

All Classes and Colors Represented at the White House.

The President Shakes Hands With Everybody.

INCIDENTS OF THE EVENING.

The Herald Photograph of Inauguration Day, &c., &c., &c.

The morning of the inauguration day opened most inauspiciously. A violent rain storm prevailed. The wind howled viciously. The rain poured in torrents. The streets were transmuted into beds of rivulets. Upon looking out from the chamber windows the scene presented was mud, mud everywhere, and not a dry spot to set foot upon. A pretty prospect, indeed, for a grand procession. Thousands of anxious visitants to the great political centre of the republic awoke with feelings of deep disappointment. They had come hither for enjoyment. They were doomed to seek it by trudging through a sea of mud and a torrent of rain. But they had come to Washington to take part in the inauguration, and participate in it they would at whatever sacrifice of patent leathers or of dignity. Pantaloons were tucked into boot tops, skirts were looped up. The spirit stirring fife and drum, and the swelling music of innumerable brass bands were already sounding, and the heavy tramp of soldiers, firemen and civic societies marching to the rendezvous was heard, warning loiterers that the time of action was come. Thousands are arriving from Baltimore to take part in the ceremonies.

THE CONTRAST—1861 AND 1865.

All are ready for the start. Abraham Lincoln is to be for the second time inaugurated President of the United States. To those who were in Washington four years ago to-day what a contrast is presented! Then the great rebellion had just broken out. It was hardly fully developed. The muttering of the storm had been heard, but it had not yet burst with all its fury upon a startled nation. The incendiaries of the South had been busy in and out of the halls of Congress, predicting that a republican President of the United States would never be inaugurated. They had been for weeks marshalling their [illegible] for a grand *coup d'état*. Threats of assassination of the President elect had been openly made. Washington, so long under democratic rule, was known to be thoroughly in sympathy with the secessionists. The friends of the Union were few but firm. They wore anxious faces, but were determined. There were others who had no sympathy with the republican party, but recognized the elected candidate as the representative of the nation and the government to which their allegiance was due, and who felt that on them was imposed the duty of protecting the President elect and defending his inauguration from any violent interference. Externally the day was bright and fair, but a settled gloom sat upon every brow. Mr. Lincoln had been privately conducted to Washington—disguised, as the story went, in a Scotch cap and long cloak, to conceal his identity and avoid the dangers of the conspiracies that were said to have been formed to prevent his arrival on the day of the inauguration. The guard of the President elect was more than simply a guard of honor. It had been not only rumored, but openly announced, that the inauguration should not take place. Up to the moment of the conclusion of the ceremonies every man who participated in them felt that he had taken his life in his hand, and might at any moment be called upon to begin upon that solemn occasion the great civil war whose dark shadow was already darkening the land. To be prominent in the proceedings was to make each man a shining mark for the enmity that was everywhere manifested. To have participated in the inauguration was to ostracise oneself from Washington society and to become the mark for the finger of scorn of men, the curled lip and upturned nose of women, and the curses and threats of secession bullies in every public place in Washington.

The inauguration, then, was solemn and serious. There was more earnestness than pomp. Every man who participated in it felt that he was doing a service to his country at the peril of his life.

To-day the scene was totally changed. The city was joyous and confident. No military guard was necessary. The rain ceased as the programme of inauguration commenced, and soon the sun shone out with royal splendor. It was a happy omen. The fears of the olden time were forgotten. Happy faces and cheerful greetings were everywhere observed. Petticoats were substituted for pistols. The guards were simply guards of honor. There was danger nowhere. The President elect was busy signing bills at the Capitol. The procession moved along as on a gala day. It was indeed a gala day in Washington. The national flag floated gracefully, not only over the public buildings, but on every street its Stars and Stripes were flung to the breeze from innumerable private residences. Everybody felt that they were taking part in a holiday pageant, and every one felt also that the clouds that had so long lowered over our Union house were in the deep bosom of the ocean buried, and that the rainbow of peace, resting upon the shoulders of Grant and Sherman, was shedding its rays of splendor over the whole country. The solemnity of 1861 had given place to the joyousness of 1865. The commencement and the conclusion of the war were strongly typified in the contrast. The change between now and then is the most striking commentary that can be made upon the condition of public affairs.

Around the White House.

In the beginning it drizzled seriously, making things invisible. It looked as if the world had not yet gotten over its primitive hot stage—as if the crust were not yet cool, and the rain that came down was turned into steam as it touched. It was an atmosphere of warm steam fatal to appearances. It softened all things that ought not to be soft, especially the pomp, pride and circumstance, &c. It made people put on their old clothes—and what very old clothes the people in Washington have got, and can put on when put to it. No one, of course, will put on his good hat with the certainty that it will be wet; so Washington wore its old hat. What a bad crown to it, no brim, no sides, nothing left of it but holes in it. Washington also wore its old coat—a very coat, out at elbows and grim with the [illegible] erty of patches. Washington, doubtless, had a [illegible] shirt on; but as clean shirts are principally known by their starch, and as the day was fatal to starch, [illegible] point that no one can prove. Say what we will about the dignity of human nature and manhood, and [illegible], and all that, it is a mortifying thing to human pride to see groups of people on the street trying to do a holiday in the rain with their old clothes on.

CLEARING UP.

At about half-past nine there was a favorable change. The world got cool and the steam disappeared. The sky, that had been clad in a very dirty article of [illegible] gray, put on a better color. Things that were before invisible became apparent. Several men were seen with

[illegible] …n visitors from other … soldiers seen on the … an escort of dragoons, … ite House gate. There … addle cloths and blue … oped up one street and … l looking darkies were … ything to lean against. … n on all sides to do … re are not so many … here are in some other … mpered by the uncer- … real Washington facil- … ere very evidently not … lo came out gradually, … y-streets that lead to … crowds on the stoops, … windows. On the long … ng there was a crowd … on railing between the … re, were crowds that … rowds in all places were [illegible]

[illegible] …tly becomes evident to … off, and every one came … n the rain began to … ne popular ardor. The … d open and filled with … m. The stoops were … There was room and … reatures in the street … andkerchiefs tied over … declared that it was … rs, with one accord, [illegible]

[illegible] …s not even the worst. … has a little mud in … in Pennsylvania ave- … here is also mud in the … a enue, and all of the … rk people understand … uddy" in Washington … means that there is an … ooded and afloat with … h to walk on, nor thin … this yellow material … f the people, marking … spots from head … with it, and all the … the world floundered … ughed at it. In Penn- … eep as in many other … it was always possible … lacker than, however, … spattered on people it … pongies.

[illegible] …FFICIAL.

[illegible] …s it has been usual to … certainly ought to have … r. This is a duty per- … Public Buildings, Mr. … money for the purpose … at the money was not … btless be Mr. French's … did not have the street … at other commissioners [illegible]

[illegible] …ROCESSION.

[illegible] …o form on the avenue … composed of the mili- … s, a section of artillery … eserve corps—followed … and Washington, with … c societies, and a regi- … ned, and the crowd that … ghborhood was of the … he weather. Hardened … ins of many campaigns, … and talked about Uncle … darkeys than were ever … on the wide pavement [illegible]

[illegible] …nals on duty—one set … por, one set the mar- … districts, and another [illegible]

[illegible] …ession should move at … d escort the President … at that hour that the … morning at the Capitol … d to the White House. … ats, however, escorted … House, and drove ra- … ediately, and there was … nove of the mass of … to catch a glimpse of … ering of the crowd, the … d the general excite- … n moved through Fif- … nue.

[illegible] …YLVANIA AVENUE.

[illegible] …the part of the avenue … easury building to the … ad become very dense … e pavement that could … while against the walls … of extemporized plat- … windows there was a … ure that processions on … Higher up, the parlor … of second, third and … were filled with spec- … s and manners—gentle- … had their little joke, … kerchiefs with an en- … to every part of the … und of colored people. … me to see are, uncon- … is to be seen, as they … s they gaze excitedly … inspirited by the fine … ut instance, though the … usual, except not near … are, and though many … a very moderate affair, … best part of the affair, … mselves contributed to … this was a view of the … cene, as the procession … your readers may not … l. It is necessary for … s part of Pennsyl-vania avenue is a straight reach of about a mile in length, closed at the further end by the Capitol, built on a hill, and whose lofty dome seems from the other end of the avenue to mingle with the heavens. The avenue is very wide and the view quite clear, and as the well ordered procession moving with admirable regularity, the dragoons, the infantry, the artillery, and even the civic societies with their many banners, moved down this wide street, and as from the walls of the high houses on either hand the ladies' eyes rained influence, and the ribbons waved and the bonnets and dresses all contributed their quota of color and decoration to the scene, it certainly became a very fine one; and magnificently closed as the whole view was by the towering temple of the nation toward which the procession went on, the procession itself, and the lines of spectators on either hand, were lifted into scenic fellowship with the great edifice, and became but parts of a very grand whole. It was hardly thirty minutes from the time of starting before the procession was at the Capitol.

Scenes at the Capitol.

While the procession was forming at the White House and marching up Pennsylvania avenue, crowds of people waded through the mud to the eastern entrance of the Capitol. Over the main entrance of the building was erected a very large and massive platform—high, broad and capacious. Upon this were placed chairs and a reading desk; but the rain caused their speedy removal. Lines of soldiers, in blue overcoats and mud trowsers, guarded the passage way to this entrance, and were distributed about in positions that might have seemed picturesque had not the rain spoiled the effect. The people were admitted to the Capitol only by ticket, and the north wing was alone accessible to them. To that, therefore, the great body of the crowd slowly moved; but many persons, with great faith in the weather, planted themselves in the mud around the platform.

GETTING UP STAIRS.

There was the broad flight of marble steps which led to the northern entrance, and there was the door, but it was no easy thing to get up and in. Half way down from the entrance a file of soldiers barred the passage at frequent intervals, and an oratorical captain as frequently addressed the crowd. "Ladies and gentlemen," he would say, "my orders from the Sergeant-at-Arms are to let no more in at present, and those orders I shall obey. ('So help you God,' from an admirer.) Ah, ladies and gentlemen, this restriction is only temporary. The Sergeant-at-Arms now says that you may pass in. But allow me to say that under no circumstances can anybody enter without a ticket. Move on. Please to move on." Thus declaimed the captain, who had evidently mistaken his vocation, for he was designed by nature for a town crier.

MOVING ON.

To move on was not difficult, because all the people moved together, and an individual was swept along like a stick in a freshet. Moreover, the crowd was excessively good natured. Very few complaints were made, and, indeed, there was very little talk about the inauguration at all. The ladies chatted about friends and fashions and ruined finery, for every dress was spoiled. The men gossipped about the mud, the weather and the rain. In all his mingling with the throng outside your reporter heard no expressions of opinion for or against Mr. Lincoln until the ceremonies were all over and the crowd dispersed. As the ladies moved on to the north entrance there was a grand national display of ankles. Representative ankles were exhibited by the fair dames and lasses of every State in the Union. The variety of shape and size and hose was perfectly bewildering; but every foot was muddy and every skirt bedraggled.

AT THE DOOR.

Officers and officials were at the door, scrutinizing each ticket carefully, and rejecting all who did not present the magic pasteboard. The tickets were printed in black on a white ground, and were in this form:—

1865.
INAUGURATION DAY.
MARCH 4.
ADMIT THE BEARER.
GEO. F. BROWN,
Sergeant-at-Arms, U. S. S.

Once inside the door the bearer was at liberty to take care of himself. Ladies were passed into the galleries of the Senate Chamber so long as there was room, and gentlemen had to wait and take their chances. Except the regular reporters and the distinguished persons on the floor, there were not more than fifty gentlemen who witnessed the ceremonies in the chamber. The ladies monopolized everything. It used to be considered, during the Presidential canvass, that McClellan was the favorite with the fair sex; but the manner in which they flocked after Mr. Lincoln on Saturday showed that they are as fickle in their political likings as in everything else. If a thing of beauty be a joy forever, certainly a thing of so many beauties as the inauguration must live forever.

VIEWS OUTSIDE.

Roaming restlessly about the Capitol building, and looking out at every possible window were the occupations of hundreds of men who had got inside the edifice, but could not get inside the Senate chamber. The views outside were well worth seeing. The eastern front was black with people—literally so in many cases—who stood patiently in the steady rain, ankle deep in the mud, which has previously been described. On the north side the filthy street was lined with people as far as the eye could reach. These were in waiting on the procession. From the west front Pennsylvania avenue could be seen also lined with celebrationists. Carriages were rapidly driving up to the east entrance. Colored persons innumerable flocked around, though none were admitted to the Capitol. Soldiers off duty were present in large numbers. There was no noise, no confusion, no enthusiasm, no comfort. Men, women and children soaked above quietly, caught colds, and waited for something to see. Either they were moved by no stronger feeling than curiosity, or else the rain had taken all the starch out of them.

WHAT THEY SAID.

It was interesting to listen to the snatches of conversation thrown out by the immense assemblage. The oratorical captain kept repeating, "You can't come in, no matter what you show. I would'nt recognize Mr. Lincoln's pass now." "When's dat dere professhun comin?" inquired a strapping wench. "Ya! ya! Linkum allus slow an' sure," was the ready reply, which provoked roars of laughter. "This comin' fifteen hundred miles, and then not gittin into that Senut, arn't the thing," remarked a Westerner. The ladies giggled at being squeezed so tightly in the press, and whispered with each other about crushed crinoline. Then, nearly everybody recognized some distinguished person in some other part of the crush and pointed him out audibly. Thus a poor old man up a tree was mistaken for Secretary Seward; another old fellow, poising himself upon a stone, was popularly regarded as "Old Welles," and Stanton was seen at various times and places—now dangling his legs out of a window, and now seated beside a darkey driver. The South American Minister was cheered for General Scott—strange contradiction of nationalities!—because he had an immense white feather in his chapeau. As for General Grant, he seemed ubiquitous; for everybody was sure that somebody else was the Lieutenant General. These innocent illusions made the people happy, and were not dispelled for some time.

ENTERING THE SENATE CHAMBER.

There was a great difference, it must be remembered, between entering the Capitol and entering the Senate. The former was easy—with a ticket. The latter was impossible, unless you happened to be a lady, a Congressman of the past, present or future, a Governor of some State, or some other high official. There was a general complaint that the House of Representatives, which is so much larger, had not been selected for the inauguration. The arrangements were very faulty in this as in many other particulars; but who is to blame cannot be accurately stated. Around every one of the numerous doors leading into the Senate were groups of spectators, eager to behold the distinguished men of whom they had read so often. As the Senators passed to and fro they were named—seldom correctly—by the bystanders. The diplomatic corps was honored by intense stares of amusement and amazement. The various diplomatists were dressed in all sorts of outlandish uniforms, and as they arrived by twos and threes, the rain having broken up the procession, they "appeared lost," as a looker on phrased it, and wandered around from one door to another, until an usher took pity on them and showed them their appropriate seats. The confusion of the people's ideas about these diplomats was laughable. At first they were set down as middies; but at last their true characters were discovered. "Them's the queerest folks I ever seed," observed an intelligent American; "an if I only knew who they was I'd give 'em a cheer to make 'em feel more comfortable."

THE PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL.

It was now fifteen minutes to twelve o'clock, and the procession was not yet in sight. People began to feel uneasy. "If Old Abe don't arrive here soon," said one, "we won't have any President." "Beg your pardon," said another; "Andy Johnson will be President until Lincoln's sworn in." Upon the word the Vice President elect walked into the lobby, leaning upon the arm of Vice President Hamlin. The pair marched into the Senate, eliciting few comments from outsiders, for Andy Johnson's rubicund face was not very familiar to the sight seers. He walked unsteadily, probably from excitement. Minute after minute passed, and at length the sound of the bands was heard. Then there was a rush to the windows, and the crowd outside formed in parallel lines. The rain had now ceased falling, although the sky was still cloudy. By some mismanagement or other the procession, which we left at the gate of the Capitol Park, did not come up to the entrance. A close carriage dashed through the mud; a squad of dragoons—the President's body guard—followed the carriage, and the marshals, mounted and bedecked with yellow scarfs, followed the carriage. This was all of the simple pageant which accompanied the President's wife to the door. It was more than republican in its simplicity. It was really democratic.

THE PRESIDENT'S ROOM.

The President was not in the procession. He arrived at the Capitol early in the morning, unseen by anybody and ungreeted by a cheer, and proceeded at once to his room, near the Senate Chamber. Mrs. Lincoln, who wore a black velvet robe, trimmed with ermine, was escorted to the front seat of the diplomatic box by Senators Harlan and Anthony. The former remained with her during the ceremonies. Senators Foster and Hendricks attended the President, who was very hard at work signing bills, not even stopping to take off his hat. It was after twelve o'clock when he concluded these labors; but still the Senate was not ready to receive him. The people around the President's room grew impatient. From the darting to and fro of marshals and Senators, it was evident that something had gone wrong. The sound of a harsh, shrill voice was heard from the Senate chamber, and there seemed to be no end to this extraordinary and untimely oratory. The popular impatience was vented upon the speaker unreservedly, although nobody outside knew who he was. "There's a gas bag!" exclaimed one. "A pretty time to make a stump speech," said another. "Why can't he dry up, and let Old Abe be inaugurated?" was the general query. When the pages asserted that Vice President Johnson was the orator, the people could not believe it. "Andy aint no such man," remarked a philosopher who had previously claimed a personal acquaintance with Mr. Johnson. But, as the reader will presently learn, Andy was the man, sure enough.

TO THE SENATE.

At fifteen minutes after twelve the voice in the Senate was hushed, and the marshals having previously found Chief Justice Chase, in his robes of office, at the Supreme Court room, and conducted him to the Senate Chamber, the President was notified that all was ready. He stepped quietly out of his room, bowed to the thirty or forty people around the door, and then passed on through the lobby and into the Senate Chamber. Before proceeding to describe what occurred there before and after Mr. Lincoln's entrance, the conduct of the people in the lobbies deserves a word of praise. Every head was uncovered as Mr. Lincoln passed, and no one attempted to rush after him or crowd upon him. When he came to the door of the Senate a passage was made for him without any pushing or disturbance. Seldom have our people proved so polite upon any similar occasion.

Scenes in the Senate Chamber.

In the meantime interesting scenes were transpiring in the Senate Chamber. The proceedings there were not delayed by the operations and movements outside. That part of the programme was not only carried out to the letter, but there were several interesting chapters not put down in the books.

The Senate took a recess about seven in the morning until nine o'clock, when they met to finish the business and go through the necessary forms for the death of the old Senate.

It was publicly announced that the doors to the Capitol would not be opened until eleven A. M.; but this did not in the least delay the rush to the eastern entrance to the north wing. Here those who were favored with cards of admittance gathered before ten o'clock. Owing to the fact that the rain was pouring down, the officers in charge admitted the ladies, who soon filled the galleries to overflowing. Thousands, however, who could not exhibit the favored pass, which conferred the title to the honor of a seat, were notified by the guard as they approached the marble steps that they could not pass there, and were compelled to wend their way to other points.

GALLERIES FILLED WITH LADIES.

By eleven A. M. the galleries were filled to overflowing with the fair sex. Their elegant costumes, glistening diamonds, charming countenances—all combined—produced a scene enchanting in the extreme. It was a sight that can never be forgotten by those who were favored with a view. There were the wives of foreign noblemen, wives and daughters of members of the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives, butterflies of fashion, and others whose position secured for them admittance to this gay scene—presenting, altogether, the talent, beauty and grace of the fair sex of America in numbers seldom gathered in one building. It was a national exhibition of the beauty and talent of the fair sex of the United States. The moment that they entered the gallery they commenced an incessant chattering, to such an extent that it seriously interfered with the business of the Senate. It resembled very much the noise of the nesting of pigeons in some wilderness. It was buz, buz, pels, pels, pels—without any cessation. The ladies evidently considered that they were the only personages of any account in the whole affair, and that the Senators who were at work below were not entitled to the least consideration. The Senators struggled and endeavored to proceed with business, regardless of the clatter in the galleries, and go through the necessary form usual, as the burning of the Senatorial lamp began to flicker as it was preparing to go out. But still their efforts were uphill work. Several of the Senators appealed to the Vice President, in tones loud enough to be heard above the noise, requesting that the ladies should pay some respect to the Senators, and not disturb the proceedings by their noise and chatter. But this had no effect. Other appeals were made, notifying the fair sex if they continued their disrespectful scenes the galleries would have to be cleared. The ladies were, however, inexorable. Their tongues would run and twirl, their giggling and laughing know no bounds. There were no rules of the Senate which they felt bound to obey. They had obtained full possession of the galleries, and maintained their mastery, refusing to yield in the least to the lords of creation, who were attempting to assert their authority on the floor of the Senate Chamber. The sound of the gavel of the Vice President echoed through the hall. This secured silence long enough for him to announce that order must be maintained in the galleries, but before the sound of his voice died away the chattering was renewed as loud and incessant as ever. The Senators finally, coming to the conclusion that they were surrounded and hemmed in by the ladies, made a virtue of necessity, and submitted with as good grace as possible to the events which surrounded them. They huddled together in one portion of the chamber and proceeded to business, in the hope that they could understand each other, and in that way tell what was going on, even if any other person in the Chamber could not make head or tail to the proceedings.

SCENES ON THE FLOOR OF THE SENATE.

While the galleries presented a scene charming and grand in the extreme—sufficient to hold those who viewed it spellbound—the scenes on the floor of the Senate were decidedly interesting and attractive. Less than two-thirds of the Senators were present. They had congregated by necessity upon the left of the Vice President, in close proximity to each other. Extra chairs were crowded in among the desks of Senators, thus providing seats for about three times the usual number. The open space in the rear of the Senators' desks was filled with settees, lounges and chairs, for the accommodation of distinguished personages invited on this occasion. These guests, one by one, began to make their appearance a little after eleven A. M. They found the grave Senators sitting around in rows like schoolboys reciting their lessons—now one jumping up and making a motion, then another objecting, still another reporting a bill, then would come a report of a conference committee. All this was frequently interspersed with the announcement of a message from the House, the whole scene looking very much as though each Senator was trying to steal a march upon his associates. On the back tier of seats sat Senators Morgan, Sumner, Hale, Chandler, Ramsey, Dixon, Lane of Indiana, and Harris, all looking as prim and precise as though they were dressed for a party, except when they were engaged in making motions or objecting to those of their colleagues. Their number was increased by Secretary Fessenden and Admiral Farragut taking seats with them. In their immediate front sat Collamer, Powell, Sherman, Sprague, Pomeroy, Brown, Wilson, Howe, Trumbull, Howard and Davis. Still further in front were Senators Nye, Stewart, Conness, McDougall, Ten Eyck, Clark, Cowan, Nesmith, Grimes, Foot, Foster and Lane of Kansas. The balance were roaming around the Chamber as if they did not know what to do with themselves.

In the seats in the rear of the Senators' desks were gathered officers of the army and navy, several Governors, assistant secretaries of departments, A. W. Randall (Assistant Postmaster General), the Assistant Attorney General, several ex-United States Senators; prominent among the number was the large form of Preston King, the Comptroller of the Currency, and several of the auditors and solicitors of the departments. There were also the local Judges of the District of Columbia, Chief Justice Casey, and several of his associates in the Court of Claims, forming an interesting gathering. Among the military men was seen looming up above all others the large form of Gen. Jos. Hooker. Farragut, with his usual modesty, quietly remained almost hidden in one of the large Senatorial seats.

All at once a noise was heard in the diplomatic gallery. All eyes were turned in that direction, when they were greeted with a view of several of the representatives of foreign governments entering with their families to seat them there, prior to taking their seats on the floor of the Senate. The noise that attracted attention arose from one of the representatives of a South American government getting his feet entangled in the massive crinoline, losing his balance, and rolling down the aisle in the gallery.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

The business of the Senate still went on as if the distinguished guests were not near at hand. At twenty minutes to twelve Senator Morrill announced that the Senate had only twenty minutes longer to live, and he proposed to make a speech, and make one so long that no other Senator would have an opportunity to reply. Senator Sherman soon interrupted him by moving the appointment of a committee to wait upon the President to see if he had any further message.

ARRIVAL OF THE VICE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Sherman's motion for a committee was barely disposed of when the doors at the main entrance to the Chamber were thrown open by Senator Doolittle, when in walked Vice President Hamlin and Andrew Johnson, the Vice President elect. They proceeded up the main aisle to the front of the Clerk's desk, when they wheeled to the right of the chair, Mr. Hamlin taking the Vice President's seat, Mr. Johnson taking his seat with the clerks.

Vice President Hamlin immediately commenced to deliver his farewell to the Senate. The first sentence had barely escaped his lips when the members of the Cabinet entered at the doors leading from the lobby, on the right of the Vice President's chair, Secretary Seward leading the line; next came the Secretary of War (Stanton) then Gideon Welles of the Navy Department, followed by Attorney General Speed; Secretary Usher, of Interior Department followed next, and close to his heels was the Postmaster General, ex-Governor Dennison. They passed around in front of the Clerk's desks, and took the seats in front of the Senators on the left of the chair.

ARRIVAL OF THE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

They had barely taken their seats when the door of the main entrance was opened and in walked seven of the Judges of the Supreme Court dressed in their gowns and insignia of office. The manly form of Chief Justice Chase lead the line, he bearing in his hands the constitution and Bible upon which Mr. Lincoln was to take his oath of office. They were seated in the front seats, on the right of the chair. Mr. Hamlin paused for a moment in his speech as the judges were approaching their seats. The moment that he resumed his speech Mrs. President Lincoln appeared in the diplomatic gallery, escorted by Senators Harlan and Anthony. By this time this gallery was filled with the wives and daughters of the foreign representatives. The elegance displayed in dress, and the beauty centered there was certainly one of the most interesting sights of the occasion. Mrs. Lincoln was dressed with great elegance and was the centre of attraction—not any more from the fact of her being the wife of the President than the fact of the elegance and exceeding good taste of her dress and general queen like bearing. It will probably be impossible to find more taste displayed by ladies in their costumes than those in this gallery. Mrs. Lincoln was second to none in the group.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Mrs. Lincoln had but just taken her seat when the representatives of foreign governments, the diplomatic corps, entered at the main entrance and took their seats in the rear of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Every foreign legation was represented. The ministers plenipotentiary of England and France were absent, but those governments were represented by the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim. Mr. Edward De Stoeckl, Envoy Extraordinary of Russia, was prominent among those delegations, distinguished by the numerous medals, insignia of rank and orders of nobility which covered and decorated his breast.

The Italian Minister Bertinatti displayed himself in light colored pants, white vest and dress coat, with the entire breast and tails covered with heavy gold lace, making it difficult and awkward for him to take his seat. His performances in this line were exceedingly amusing. Next to him sat the Sardinian Minister, who also was covered with gold lace. Romero, of Mexico, and Asta Buruaga, of Chile, were among those more modestly dressed, and more in keeping with the style of court dress in this country and the republics which they represent.

While these foreign ambassadors were taking their seats Mr. Hamlin concluded his speech, when Vice President elect Mr. Johnson commenced his address, before he had taken the oath of office. He had been talking about five minutes when the President entered the door from the Senate lobby, at the right of the Clerk's desk, escorted by Senators Hendricks and Foster, Mr. Lincoln taking his seat at the end of the Clerk's desk, near the members of his Cabinet.

SPEECH OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

During all this time Andrew Johnson—for such he simply was then, not having taken the oath of office (would to heaven that it could be said in behalf of the country that he is still only Andrew Johnson)—continued his speech. Such a speech. It might have been appropriate at some hustings in Tennessee; but it certainly was far from being appropriate on this occasion. It was not only a ninety-ninth rate stump speech, but disgraceful in the extreme. He had not proceeded far when Senators on the republican side began to hang their heads, sink down in their seats, look at each other with significance, as much as to say, "Is he crazy, or what is the matter?" They exhibited in every feature great uneasiness. There was no mistaking the fact that the Senators were mortified in the extreme. The democratic Senators leaned forward and appeared to be chuckling with each other over the figure made by the republican party through their Vice President elect. The foreign ministers showed unmistakable signs of amazement as the incoherent sentences came from Mr. Johnson's lips. Republican Senators moved around in their seats, unable to sit still under the exhibition before them. Some of the Senators sat sidewise, others turned their backs, as if anxious to hide themselves.

Luckily for the members of the House of Representatives they did not reach the Senate until several minutes after twelve, and they were not subjected to but a small portion of this scene.

The speech was disconnected, the sentences so incoherent that it is impossible to give an accurate report of his speech. As his sentences came up in the reporters' gallery, the statements that your President is a plebian—I am a plebian, glory in it—Tennessee has never gone out of the Union—I am going to talk two minutes and a half on that point—I want you to hear me. Tennessee always was loyal—we all derive our power from the people—Chief Justice Chase is but a creature of the people—I want you to hear me two minutes on that point—you, Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, derive your authority and power from the people. ("Who is Secretary of the Navy,"—was then heard, in a voice of less volume. Some one responded Mr. Welles). You, Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Navy, get your power from the people. This was the strain and tone of the whole speech, mixed with a lecture to the Senate on the action of the Senate on the rebellious States.

It was impossible to give a full report sitting in the gallery. The constant clatter of voices in the rear, declaring, "What a shame," "Has he no friends?" "Is there no person who will have mercy upon him?" "Tell him to stop and save the country further disgrace," were so numerous that it entirely prevented a full report being made. The only full report was that of the official reporters of the *Globe*. The Senators, however, were so chagrined at the speech that they notified the *Globe* reporter to suppress his copy and wait until Mr. Johnson could write out a speech, that this affair might not go before the world in that form. It is charitable to say that his condition was such that he was unfit to make a speech. He evidently did not shun Bourbon county, Kentucky, on his way here.

Mr. Johnson finally concluded his speech, whereupon Vice President Hamlin administered to him the oath of office. Mr. Hamlin read the oath by sentences, and Mr. Johnson repeated it after him. The effort of the Vice President elect to go through with the form of repeating the sentences as read by Mr. Hamlin was painful in the extreme. He stumbled, stammered, repeated portions of it several times over. The moment that he concluded this task Mr. Johnson turned to the audience and commenced another speech, giving to those assembled his idea of the oath which he had just taken. He had uttered but two or three sentences when some of the officials standing near him had the good sense to stop him, he having already occupied some nineteen minutes in his former speech, and delayed the proceedings beyond all usages. They were unwilling that they should be any longer delayed by the incoherent remarks of this new official. It has heretofore been the custom to close all speeches the moment that the Judges of the Supreme Court and diplomatic corps reach the Senate Chamber. Mr. Hamlin, in accordance with this usage, closed his speech in time to give Mr. Johnson some seven minutes to make his remarks before the arrival of the above dignitaries. But Mr. Johnson did not appear to understand the usage on such occasions, or else was not inclined to follow them, for the diplomatic gentlemen heard the bulk of his speech, and, unfortunately, the worst part of it. The moment that the new Vice President had been silenced, Mr. Hamlin declared the old Senate adjourned. Thus expired the Senate of the Thirty-eighth Congress, at fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock.

Mr. Johnson immediately called the new Senate to order. The Clerk of the Senate, John W. Forney, then read the proclamation of the President convening the Senate in extraordinary session. The newly elected Senators were ordered to approach the Clerk's desk and take the oath of office as their names were announced. The following gentlemen to this call stepped forward:—Messrs. Anthony, Fessenden, Cragin, Howard, Yates, Norton, Guthrie and Lane, and took the oath. Here Vice President Johnson made another

FAUX PAS.

He stepped forward with the Bible, held it out, and motioned to the new Senators to touch the Bible, bow their heads in assent, and then motioned them away without repeating the oath in any form. Most of the Senators left the stand when the muddle was discovered. The Senators were recalled, and Mr. Forney administered to them the oath of office. By this time it became apparent that some one besides Mr. Johnson would have to conduct the business of the Senate.

Without giving an opportunity for any further disgraceful scenes, Mr. Forney announced that the procession would then be formed to conduct the President elect to the platform at the east entrance of the building, where the oath of office would be administered. As he announced the order in which they would form, the distinguished guests fell into line. In a moment more the procession had disappeared from the Senate Chamber, with Marshal Lamon at its head, and taken its place on the platform at the east entrance. This was a signal for a stampede from the gallery. The ladies rushed out without the least regard to order or anything else. The crash of crinoline was a sight to behold, and in less time than it takes to relate it the galleries were emptied, and the seats, which were but a few moments before occupied by the beauty and talent of the country, presented a barren sight. The gay scene which greeted the eyes of all present had disappeared, to be seen no more at present.

ON THE PLATFORM.

Ladies, senators, negroes, justices, secretaries, diplomats and people generally tumbled upon the platform pell mell.

Stanton and Seward retired to the left at some distance from the President, and sat down together. They seemed very friendly. Stanton had his arm around Seward's neck, and constantly whispered in his ear. Welles sat by himself, and nobody spoke to him. Andy Johnson talked to everybody. Chief Justice Chase sat erect and dignified, evidently reflecting that he ought to be in Lincoln's place. Senator Sumner stood prominently forward as if to attract attention. Negroes excluded ladies from the rear of the platform. Every black face beamed with joy and pride. Major Generals Hooker and Ingalls were in sight. Colonels and captains were as plentiful as roses in June.

The President smiled to himself and seemed greatly to enjoy the sunshine which now streamed upon him. He was dressed in black, with a plain frock coat. In his hand he held a printed copy of his inaugural address. The marshals of the day were grouped around the President, swelling with pride, and often excluding him from sight. The planks of the platform were wet, and the airy position rather chilly. The bands played away most lustily, and their "Hail to the Chief" could scarcely be stopped. From the platform nothing could be seen but a sea of faces below and a sea of mud beyond; but from the crowd that stood patiently below in the mire a much more splendid scene was presented.

EAST SIDE OF THE CAPITOL—COUP D'OEIL.

The platform, with the flow of Senators, diplomats and other dignitaries, who came from within the Capitol to witness the taking of the Presidential oath, and every other part of the east face of the edifice also at once became alive with humanity. All the windows were filled with ladies, and the steps and esplanade at the north wing presented the same dense crowd that the central steps did, while on the unfinished parts of the south wing, on all the scaffolding, hundreds of soldiers had clambered up, and decorated all that part with the army blue. As these masses settled into comparative order, and the mass of people on the parade below had also become still, the President was seen in the centre of the central group, with Chief Justice Chase and some other of the Chief Justices, in their gowns, seated on his left. As the President came forward there was a cheer, but not a great one, and at the same time the sun burst through the clouds, and, though pretty well to the south, lighted up the whole east face very brilliantly. The *coup d'œil* at that moment was magnificent. Out by the colossal statue of Washington that faced the President, with the monitory finger pointed to heaven and the sword held easily in the left hand, the crowd was scattered thinly; but from that toward the Capitol it grew denser at every step, until it became a packed mass, impossible to penetrate. This mass surged in silence below. Above this was the central mass about the President and on the steps. At either extremity of the scene were the eager masses on the Capitol wings, and above all grandly towered the dome, that, and indeed the whole edifice, only an immense pedestal for the genius of America. At one side, above the President, rose the colossal Columbus, holding aloft his globe, and at the other the typical trapper and his Indian foe, and nearer still, on either side, was the national standard. There were photographers at work on this memorable scene, and their pictures will no doubt be published.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

At about one o'clock, the bands being at last hushed, the President rose and stepped forward to the reading desk. He was greeted with very faint applause; indeed, there was no enthusiasm throughout the address. It was not strictly an inaugural address, since it was read before Mr. Lincoln took the oath. It was more like a valedictory. The President read in a very loud, clear voice, and hundreds of the audience could hear it.

During the delivery of the speech Stanton and Seward were remarkably attentive, rising and bending forward to listen. The crowd kept pushing nearer and nearer the platform. Sumner smiled superciliously at the frequent Scriptural quotations. Negroes ejaculated "bress de Lord," in a low murmur, at the end of almost every sentence. Beyond this there was no cheering of any consequence. Even the soldiers did not hurrah much. The statement that "the progress of our arms is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all," met with no response, although the President paused significantly. The declaration that we accepted the war rather than let the nation perish drew the first cheer. The remark that slavery would cease with the war was applauded. The satirical observation that men asked God's assistance in wringing bread from other men's faces caused a half laugh. These were the only marks of approbation until the close of the address.

TAKING THE OATH.

After a brief pause the President and Chief Justice rose together, and the oath of office was administered. The voice of the Chief Justice was inaudible, but the workings of his countenance could be distinctly seen as he labored to be impressive. Then there was a cheer, and the President came forward and bowed and smiled. During the whole ceremony he looked unusually handsome. When delivering his speech his face glowed with enthusiasm, and he evidently felt every word that he uttered.

Cries for Andy Johnson next ensued. There was a momentary delay, and then the Vice President presented himself and waved both hands. There were calls of "Speech," "Speech," and some applause when Andy appeared. He rubbed his red face with his hands, as if to clear up his ideas, but did not succeed, and said nothing. A lane was then opened through the crowd on the platform, and the Presidential party retired into the Capitol, amid the thunders of the artillery in Capitol square and the music of the bands. The firing of the salute began the moment the President had taken the oath, and before the salute was over the assemblage began to disperse.

BREAKING UP.

Upon entering the Capitol the Senators returned to the Chamber, straggling in by ones and twos. The doors and windows of the Capitol building were thrown open, and the crowd inside rushed out with as much disorder as that which characterized the rush from the galleries as the procession left the Senate for the platform. The Senators gathered in squads in different portions of the hall, earnestly talking over the scenes which had transpired there before they left for the platform. They were evidently in no pleasant frame of mind. They remained therefor some time for the return of the Vice President, who, according to usage, would be required to adjourn the body. They waited in suspense for nearly an hour, but Mr. Johnson did not make his appearance. Finally the Senators slipped out one by one and disappeared without being adjourned. It is, therefore, supposed that legally the Senate is still in session, although not one of the Senators is in his seat.

An interesting scene took place while the Senators were waiting for the return of the Vice President. Messrs. Sumner, Grimes, Wilson and Hamlin were standing in close proximity to each other, earnestly conversing, when a respectable looking colored gentleman, with cane in his hand and a bundle of papers under his arms, approached the group. He bowed very cordially to Senator Sumner, who returned the nod somewhat coldly, and, much to the disappointment of those who witnessed the scene, did not rush frantically forward to his embrace. Mr. Sumner seemed busy arranging the papers on his desk, and this occupation lasted so long that the colored gentleman, who was supposed to be the new Supreme Court counsellor, had time to try his politeness upon the other Senators in the group. He met with no better success in that quarter. Nothing daunted, he again pushed for Senator Sumner's desk, apparently thinking that he should be all right the moment he confronted that Senator. In this he was disappointed. Senator Sumner received him with an air of coolness, turned his back upon his colored friend, and immediately addressed with a cordial welcome one of his white constituents. The aforesaid negro, beginning to think he had found his way into the wrong place, left somewhat chopfallen, and marched out of the hall, muttering something about the glory of being a negro. In the meantime the windows on the east and north side of the building were filled with ladies holding their skirts down, with umbrellas, and watching the procession as it passed by on its return to the White House.

THE PEOPLE LEAVING.

The people who poured out of the Capitol were swallowed up in the crowd outside like a drop in the ocean. Men, women and children were all mixed together and covered with mud. The mud of Washington has been previously mentioned in this report; but the wading through it to get away from the Capitol was the worst part of the performance. Everybody was knee deep at least. Such pushing and screwing and jamming and damning was never seen before. Mothers heaved for the lives of their children. Fathers shouldered their offspring and swore like troopers. The crush was greatest at the carriage way of the east wing. It is a wonder that nobody was killed there. Several ladies fainted and had to be carried off. The darkeys suffered most. Soldiers knocked negro women roughly about and called them very uncomplimentary names.

It seemed as if there was a reaction from the antislavery sentiments of the inaugural, and every negro boy got an extra push on account of his color. There were no remarks about the ceremonies, for all were occupied in taking care of themselves and each other. Confusion worse confounded reigned supreme. One incident was disgraceful to our military service:—A party—at least one of whom was a United States officer—came out of the Capitol, stepped up to a carriage and ordered the driver to take them to Willard's. The driver refused, saying that he was engaged to take home a party of ladies who were witnessing the inauguration. The officer said he did not care for that; he must drive to Willard's, willingly or unwillingly. The driver again refused, and was very roughly handled, his carriage and horses being forced from him and driven off by the officer's orderly. The driver called a guard and started in pursuit. The two parties reached Willard's together, and the guard took the officers in custody and restored the carriage to its owner. Of course the officers were exhilarated. As the phrase here is, they had inaugurated too often.

Among the crowd was an old lady, who said that she had come all the way from Tennessee to look at Andy Johnson sit right down on the Vice President's chair. Upon this theme she dilated, declaring that she was now a mighty proud woman. She assured her audience that the rebels were mighty smart, and could do a mighty lot of things; but they could not stop her tongue. This fact was conceded by all who heard her. The soldiers finally surrounded her and bore her off in triumph. Many of the spectators remained at the Capitol park to see the procession reformed; but still Pennsylvania avenue was fairly blocked with people. There was a great rush for the Baltimore depot, and extra trains were run all day. All the restaurants were filled, and eating saloons were extemporized out doors. All the darkeys in the land seemed to be collected on the avenue after the ceremonies were over. Many notable people had to foot it home through the mire. Carriages and cars could not run until the procession had passed. The day was now very bright and clear, and the scene on the streets was extremely picturesque.

Back to the White House.

The Presidential party hurried into their carriages at the Capitol and took places in the procession. Senators Foster and Henderson rode in an open barouche with the President. Just as the barouche started, little Tad, the President's son, ran up and climbed to a seat beside his father. Senator Anthony rode in a close carriage with Mrs. Lincoln. The marshals and the President's body guard formed an escort. The President bowed right and left to the people, but did not take off his hat. There was some clapping of hands, but no cheering, except in front of Willard's.

Besides the cavalry, infantry and artillery already described in the procession, there were some features not seen in the march to the Capitol. A model Monitor on wheels and a Temple of Liberty were noticeable. The Temple was filled with small boys, some of them black, who sang "Rally round the Flag," and shouted the battle cry of freedom out of all time and tune. Young ladies were to have been on hand for this work, but could not be found.

Negro soldiers and Odd Fellows were again prominent. Two fire companies from Philadelphia made a fine appearance. The Washington fire companies did not. Cavalry were stationed along the route. There were wide intervals between the different parts of the procession, which was as badly ordered as everything else on inauguration day.

New Yorkers prayed for a few of the Metropolitan police, who would have kept things in better condition than all the force of soldiers and constables who showed themselves everywhere, did nothing, and delayed everything, from morning to night.

The procession was disbanded in front of the White House, which the President and party entered without any ceremony. During the afternoon parades were made of various parts of the procession, and, as more flags were flourished when the sun came out, Washington presented a brilliant appearance.

The streets were crowded until nightfall. The Eastman Mercantile College Band, and various other bands, played at different points. The forts around the city fired salutes after the inauguration ceremonies and during the return from the Capitol. The official parade was over by a little after two o'clock, and the White House was then put in order for the reception in the evening.

Going to the Reception.

When a carriage took its position in the line that led to the President's levee it came to a dead halt at about three-quarters of a mile from the Executive mansion. It remained motionless in that spot for ten or fifteen minutes. Then the line would advance, and a progress of five or six yards would be made. There would be another halt for another ten minutes, when once more the line would drag its slow length along for a few feet and again be stopped short. Evidently the carriages unloaded very slowly, or there was something more in front than the mere unloading of carriages to stop the line. What that something more might be, the occupant of a carriage three-quarters of a mile away could, of course, only conjecture. He had, however, in the meantime to sit patiently and amuse himself as he might with the reflections on the situation and the quaint ejaculations of the nigger hackmen as they remonstrated with the guards, who compelled them to take certain assigned positions, as they philosophized and swore and bullied, in chorus, some fellow hackmen who had the misfortune to be white and Irish. "Lordee, Sam! see all dese people heah! Tell you, Uncle Abe'll want five hundred thousand more to-morrow. Yah, yah, don't git dis niggah; say, take care dere, white fellow, backing your hack right on my horse! Take care, tell yer! Never mind me, soger, jis go in front dar; spur dem fellows up, dat's where we want you, sah. When dis breaks, won't dere be a rush; keep inter line dere."

After enough and to spare of this the entrance of the White House came in sight, and the reason of the slow progress was made apparent. Guards were planted at all the entrances, and only a few persons were admitted at a time, and visitors were permitted to file in at one door only so fast as visitors filed out at another. This was made necessary by the jam inside, as the capacity of the portico was limited. Carriages were only permitted to unload at such stated intervals as an instalment of the crowd already landed was permitted to enter.

Having finally alighted from the carriage the visitors stood in the open air—delicately dressed or undressed ladies, bareheaded and barenecked, all being promiscuously hustled and squeezed in a very dense crowd, and standing in the mud. There were ten minutes of this probation; then the guards gave way in front, and the crowd behind forced forward twenty or thirty of those before, and the guards once more put up their pieces across the passage and shut off the stream; and so it went on for hours. Nor did those who had gone without carriages fare any better or get forward any faster. They also stood in the mud. A promiscuous crowd tailed away from the entrance for twenty or thirty yards. Many of these must have stood thus for nearly an hour before they got past the first guard.

The ten or twenty whom we had seen forced forward by the outer crowd now found themselves to be part of another crowd, under a roof, to be sure, but still in the open air, being in the portico. At this point there was another probation of some minutes, when the doors were opened, and this last crowd rushed in, now really and absolutely inside the White House, though as yet merely in the vestibule.

Here the ladies took off their mufflers, which the gentlemen put over their arms, as there were no dressing rooms in use. Here the gentlemen concluded that it was necessary to keep their overcoats on in order to keep them at all, and here they fixed their hats in good positions to be carried through the jam of the inside passage. There could, of course, be no question of leaving outside garments in the place, as the visitors left the White House by another way. In this vestibule in the number of the visitors was a good specimen of the almighty nigger darkey, accompanied by several negro damsels. From this room the crowd resolved itself into the stream that passed in front of Mr. Lincoln—each unit of which expected to shake the hand that had split so many rails and written so many proclamations.

It may be very pleasant to Old Abe to call for 500,000 more, but if he had to shake the whole 500,000 by the hand perhaps he wouldn't do it often. We congratulate him upon being brought up as a rail splitter. It is just the education for a President at levees. Certainly nothing less than the hardened and sinewy arm cultivated in that occupation could be so shaken and stand it. There he stood, shaking and shaken, and still coming up gallantly. He had a white kid glove on—a glove that had been white—but the honest hand of the great American people touching it ten thousand times had blackened it. Mr. Lincoln looked weary, but he looked well, and to one who commiserated him for the infliction of courtesy he responded readily that he was "a live man yet." May the time be very far distant when he will not be able to say so. Mr. Lincoln is said to be an awkward man. It is to a man's credit to be awkward in some situations, and those are doubtless the situations in which he has been most seen by those who have insisted upon this point in their pictures. He was not at all awkward on the platform in the morning, where, in front of an assemblage, representative in some degree of the people of every State, he gave utterance to the few eloquent sentences that make up his address. The tall form was in harmony with the scene, and its bold outline served only to distinguish him as the man above all others of that grand occasion. Here he is awkward; but the awkwardness is due to the situation, which is a mean and unnatural one. He would be a mean and small man who would not be more or less awkward in it. Shakspere has presented us with this very situation, and has shown us how it affects a large-headed man; for Coriolanus before the Roman people is not so much a politician as a man of simple nature, who revolts at the artificial idea that he must be shaken by the hand by Tom, Dick and Harry, simply because he is of all the Romans the man most fit to be Consul. It is certain that Mr. Lincoln discharged this duty with a divine patience.

Mrs. Lincoln stood near to Mr. Lincoln, acknowledging the courtesy of such of the passers by as recognized her. She was chastely dressed in a silk of a light neutral tint, drab, ornamented with lace. Near to Mrs. Lincoln was Commissioner French, the man who did not clean Pennsylvania avenue. The mud of Washington has, perhaps, been mentioned before.

In another part of the room in which the President was stationed several dignitaries lounged in conversational ease. Mr. Stanton chatted with one of the fairest of New York's married daughters, whose elegant and simple toilet and dress of drab silk and maroon velvet, no less than the beauty and grace of her person, made her the cynosure of neighboring eyes; of course the Secretary on such an occasion was all vivacity and smiles. Near to the group stood Mr. Seward, his face still radiant with the remains of the last laugh, which had doubtless been provoked by a "joke" of the first water. The joke we didn't hear. Mr. Seward assured several persons that this was "the greatest country in the world," which, being true, was not a joke. Senators Harlan and Harris were there, as were Senator Harris' daughters. Mrs. Morgan was there, dressed with her usual elegance. Mrs. Bustead, of New York, was present. Captain Robert Lincoln, of General Grant's staff, was there in uniform. Major General Hooker, more than usually complaisant, attended his nieces. Mrs. Stanton was present, dressed in white satin. Secretaries Welles and Usher, and their ladies, were present. The old salamander, Vice Admiral Farragut, was part of this brilliant group. John Burns, the hero of Gettysburg, was also conspicuous.

CLOSING SCENES.

The guests passed from the President to the east room, where the marine band was playing incessantly. Here was a tremendous jam of ladies and gentlemen, through which a narrow passage was kept open, and the guests were passed out through a window. Nothing remarkable occurred here. No chance to show or see dresses. No chance to converse with friends. At eleven o'clock the outside door was closed. Hundreds were unable to obtain admittance.

The scene outside was like that around the door of a theatre. Just before twelve o'clock the band played "Yankee Doodle," and the rooms were rapidly cleared. By midnight the lights were dead—the guests had fled. The President was so thoroughly worn out that he at once disrobed. Officers who visited him after the reception on military business found him *en dishabille*. The crush during the evening had been too great for comfort or enjoyment. It is said that hereafter the receptions will be more exclusive, and that tickets will be issued. No notice was taken of the negroes present, and no remarks made about them. There was much less trouble about carriages in getting away from the reception, but still the officers and soldiers detailed to take charge of the arrangements were evidently unaccustomed to that sort of duty, and would have done better at the front of battle. As the last carriage rolled off a policeman curtly remarked, "That's the end of inauguration day." "Good luck go with you."

March Term of the Law Courts.

The March term of the law courts commences to-day, but in consequence of the national celebration little or no business will be transacted. The chances are that, after calling off the calendars, the judges in the several courts will order a recess until Tuesday. The general term decisions in the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas may be announced, but it is more than probable that there will be no decisions until Tuesday. In the case of Hoyt vs. the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, where the right of the defendants to exact the additional one cent fare is involved, the decision of the Common Pleas general term is looked forward to with considerable interest. The Hecker injunction case in the Supreme Court and the Strong divorce case in the Superior Court will also attract attention. On the calendar of the Supreme Court, special term, there are three hundred and sixty cases to be disposed of, seventy-four of which are demurrers taken by the city in cases instituted against it.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1—Nos. 1133, 1190, 1198, 725, 1411, 443, 1161, 1037, 355, 513, 517, 539, 547, 641, 563, 381, 419, 735, 739, 337. Part 2—Nos. 646, 864, 826, 1262, 1026, 976, 1048, 940, 196, 286, 482, 606, 640, 642, 902, 638, 694, 1116, 716, 706.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Part 1—Nos. 4837, 4791, 8420½, 4909, 4927, 4905, 4885, 4977, 4979, 4983, 4957, 3940½, 4273, 3145, 4223. Part 2—Nos. 4008, 3123, 1150, 4960, 4444, 3190, 4972, 4978, 5004, 5005, 5008, 5012, 5016, 5018, 5020, 5022, 5024.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1—Nos. 839, 93, 220, 787, 619, 752, 673, 102, 86, 422, 216, 769, 770, 871, 872, 637. Part 2—Nos. 661, 657, 817, 494, 623, 42, 642, 171, 722, 8, 40, 788, 124, 293, 1193.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN; one as cook and to assist with the washing; the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as waitress in a small private family; both understand their business thoroughly, and have the best of city reference from their last employer. Call at 209 West 26th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AS cook, by a respectable young woman. Best of city references. Inquire for two days at 232 West 15th st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as cook, or would do the work of a small private family. Has the very best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at 203 East 46th st.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO EUROPE.—WANTED, BY an English woman, a situation as nurse or attendant on a family; is accustomed to travel by sea; would wait till June. Can be seen at her present employer's, 37 Lexington avenue.

TWO SISTERS WISH SITUATIONS; ONE AS PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; the other to do up stairs work or to take care of children. Call at 158 Henry st., Brooklyn, their present employer's, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, as chambermaid in a hotel. Address Mrs. Brown, stating where she can call, 64 Main st., Brooklyn, bakery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, ONE OR two nice families' washing. Call for one week at 138 7th av., up two flight of stairs, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, A situation to do general housework in a private family; can furnish best of references as to honesty and capability. Call at 11 6th st., rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse; a competent person, and one who is accustomed to the care of children; would do light chamberwork; has best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at 471 6th av., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY THREE RESPECTABLE girls: one as cook, another as chambermaid and fine [illegible] third as waitress. Understand their [illegible] reference. Can be [illegible] two days, 462 5th av.

will be in command of the Middle [illegible]
with headquarters at Winchester, Va.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WHO CAN come well recommended, a situation to do the work of a small family. Call at 304 West 14th st., her present employer's.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse; is a good plain sewer; is willing and obliging; good city reference can be given. Call at 429 West 38th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS chambermaid and waiter, or as nurse. Can give city references from her last place. Can be seen until suited at 271 Smith st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION, to do general housework in a small family; is a good washer. Inquire at Mrs. McGinn's, 147 East 35th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, in a small private family, to cook, wash and iron. Call for three days at 79 West 28th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID, BY AN English person; is competent at hairdressing, an excellent plain seamstress and has a knowledge of dressmaking. Good personal and written references. Address for two days A. G. W., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE PROtestant woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches—all kinds of soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies and creams; also boning of poultry; is an excellent baker of all kinds; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of city reference. Apply at 75 West 19th st., near 5th av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION AS seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; would assist with chamberwork; understands all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to travel. Best city reference. Can be seen for one day at 124 West 32d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE PROtestant girl, as first class waitress in a hotel, or as chambermaid in a boarding house. Good reference can be given. Address 341 East 16th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY WOMAN, WITH excellent city reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; or as cook; is an excellent baker; wages $10. Call at 122 East 21st st.

129 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS. A young girl wants a situation to do general housework or as laundress. Can be seen at 129 West 27th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A GOOD ACCOUNTANT REQUIRES A SITUATION; has good reference. Address for two days M. H., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION IN A clothing house as a custom cutter; thorough experience, and the best of city reference given. Address J. Schefers, 181 West 18th st.

A YOUNG MAN IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING A situation in a publishing house; has had considerable experience, and can refer to some of the first houses in this city. Address Books, Herald office.

IN THE WHOLESALE LIQUOR TRADE—AN EXPErienced salesman desires to make a change. Good connection. Address A. J. R., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A PRIVATE family, by a middle aged married man (German); understands his business and is well acquainted with the city. Good references. Call at 243 West 45th st., between 8th and 9th avs. F. BA.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A SITUATION DESIRED, EITHER in the country or city, by one well acquainted with the English and German trade. Best of reference given. Apply to or address, for one week, 29 4th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED MAN, TO take charge of a drug store, or as prescription clerk in some first class establishment; good references given. Address Druggist, Astoria, L. I.

WANTED—BY A PARTY JUST RETURNED FROM the oil regions, and who is thoroughly posted in sinking wells, &c., an appointment as superintendent. He is a first class engineer and machinist; can furnish all the necessary machinists' and blacksmiths' tools if desired. Best of reference given. Address Engineer, Williamsburg Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN, BY A young man, thoroughly competent, in a wholesale crockery or glass ware house; would have no objection to go West. Address William Alexander, Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible] years of age; understands the care of horses and driving, and vegetable gardening and farming; not long in the country; can make himself useful with carpenter's tools. Address for two days M. M. P., box 122 Herald office.

THE TRADES.

ANOTHER FIRST CLASS LITHOGRAPHIC MAP ENgraver can have work all the year round, and big wages by piece or week. J. T. LLOYD, 23 Cortlandt street.

A SHIRT CUTTER WANTED.—NONE NEED APPLY but those who can cut to measure for a retail store. WARD, 387 Broadway.

A CARRIAGE PAINTER WANTED. FOR PARTICUlars inquire of Francis Geller, Yonkers, N. Y.

BUTTON TOOL MAKER WANTED.—CALL ON A. M. Richmond, 230 Delancey st., N. Y.

CARPENTER—A GOOD HAND WANTS TO ENGAGE as a door making or shop hand. Address three days, W., Herald office.

GARDENER WANTED.—APPLY TO S. M. MEEKER, 60 South 7th st., Williamsburg.

THE TRADES.

CARPENTERS.—WANTED, FIVE OR SIX CARPENters, to go to coal mines near Mauch Chunk, Pa. Steady work to good men. Apply at room 26, No. 111 Broadway.

MACHINISTS.—A FEW GOOD TOOL MAKERS WANTed. Apply immediately at Excelsior Lock Manufacturing Company's, foot of Adams st., Brooklyn.

SILVERSMITHS WANTED—RAISERS AND MOUNTers of silver and German silver, spinners, pattern and body chasers, two hand turners and one ivory worker. Apply at No. 3 Maiden lane, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 9, 10 and 11. Gorham Manufacturing Company.

TO PRINTERS.—A RELIABLE MAN, WHO IS fully capable of the entire charge of an office and a practical proofreader, wants a situation in any capacity; has been ten years in one place; good reference. Address box 127 Herald office.

TO SAW MAKERS.—WANTED, A GOOD STEADY anvil man, accustomed to circular and long saws. Steady employment given. Apply to E. Andrews, Williamsport, Pa.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND VEGEtable gardener, by a married man; has lived six years in his last place; has good reference. Address M. M., box 149 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man, thoroughly versed in all its branches, and who can bring the best testimonials as to character and capacity. Apply to Cochran & Co., 443 Broadway.

WANTED—A FOREMAN FOR A PLAYING CARD manufactory, about to be started. Only such need apply who possess a full knowledge of the business, based on experience, and who are able to give undoubted city reference. Address Playing Card Factory, Herald office, giving name, residence and stating references.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS FUR CUTTER TO GO TO the country (New York State). Apply to J. D. Brodek & Co., 48 Broadway, up stairs.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A DENTAL STUDENT WANTED—IN A FIRST CLASS establishment. Address Student, station D, Bible House.

A SALESMAN WANTED—IN A CLOTHING STORE; one acquainted with the business; no other need apply at 276 Bowery.

HARDWARE CLERK WANTED—ACQUAINTED WITH the wholesale trade, and who can influence orders. One who is willing to work hard for a good position may address, with references, Hardware, box 1,930 Post office.

WANTED—22 INTELLIGENT YOUNG GENTLEMEN. Ladies to learn telegraphing to take positions in the offices of the Insulated Lines Telegraph Company. Apply at the Telegraph Institute, 953 Broadway.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN ARTIST, TO COLOR photographs in oil; steady employment. Apply in person or by letter to L. Swain, Bordentown, N. J.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK; ONE WHO CAN bring good references, and has been accustomed to entering dry goods and Yankee notions. Address, stating age and salary expected, box 3,186 Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS GROOM AND COACHman; city reference required. Address G., Herald office.

WANTED—A JUNIOR ENTRY CLERK, WHO HAS had experience in entering dry goods. Apply at 351 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, 13 OR 14 YEARS of age, in a cigar store. Apply at 802 Broadway.

WANTED—A SALESMAN TO TRAVEL IN THE WESTern States to sell varnishes; one who has had experience in the business necessary; a liberal salary will be paid. Address box 1,356 Post office, with name and address.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 18 TO 20 YEARS old, for a second farm hand; an American or Englishman preferred. Inquire of J. Conkey, 106 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—FIFTY MEN FOR SIX MONTHS' SOUTHern whaling voyages; also for the army and navy. The highest cash bounties paid by JAMES & CO., 87 West street, corner of Albany.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS LIGHT PORTER IN A shipping business; wages $9 a week. Address, in own handwriting, stating references, R. F., box 3,055 Post office.

WANTED—A BOY, TO FEED A CYLINDER PRESS. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, 45 Maiden lane.

WANTED—A BOY, TO LEARN THE PRINTING BUSIness; also one to learn bookbinding. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, 45 Maiden lane.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COLORED WAITER; must come well recommended; city references required. Apply at 15 University place.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN, TO OPEN OYSTERS AND take charge of lunch counter; also a good boy waiter and make himself generally useful. Apply at 549 6th av.

WANTED—A GOOD CARVER, WHO UNDERSTANDS his business. Apply, with good reference, at Gunning's, 13 and 15 Broad st., this forenoon.

WANTED—TWO GOOD WAITERS, THOSE WHO thoroughly understand waiting, in a first class restaurant and ice cream saloon; also one to open oysters and assist in the saloon. Apply at Athenaeum restaurant and ice cream saloon, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND A GROCERY and liquor store; one acquainted with the business; no other need apply; reference required. Call at 211 Duane st.

WANTED—A BOY TO ATTEND IN A GROCERY; must understand the business and bring reference. Apply to John Rogers, 80 10th av.

WANTED—A WAITER FOR A RESTAURANT, WHO understands his business; German or French preferred. Apply at 734 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AS LIGHT PORTER IN A tea store, to make himself generally useful. Apply at 228 Grand st., Williamsburg.

WANTED—AN OYSTERMAN, AT THE CITY OYSTER House, 373 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MEN, WITHOUT EMPLOYMENT, CAN LEARN a genteel, profitable profession, make a living, and even a fortune anywhere, by six months or a year of steady application to work. Address Ward, letter office, 422½ Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GIRL WANTED—TO DO THE GENERAL HOUSEwork of a small family. Apply at 135 Bowery.

A FEW RESPECTABLE LADIES WANTED—EXPERT with the needle, for linen and lace work; also experienced lace hands. Work given out. ERSKINE & CO., 93 Prince st.

AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR FOR FINE SEWING, on Grover & Baker's machine, wanted; also an expert hand to run on edges, on Willcox & Gibbs'. ERSKINE & CO., 93 Prince st.

A LADY TO COLOR PHOTOGRAPHS; GOOD PAY and steady employment. Ladies to learn; after capable, work given out. Pupils taught painting free. G. KONIGSBERG & CO., 713 Broadway, room 19.

ALL GOOD FEMALE SERVANTS WANTED FOR GOOD situations. Call at the Private Servants' Institute, 108 West 26th st., near 6th av. J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

COOK WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A CAPAble woman as cook; one who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, and can furnish good city reference, may apply, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., at No. 29 Lafayette place.

COOK WANTED.—WILL BE REQUIRED TO ASSIST IN laundry. German or Scotch. Apply at 11 Tompkins place, South Brooklyn.

CORSET PRESSERS WANTED—GOOD WAGES AND constant employment. Apply between 11 and 12 o'clock to Thomas H. Gaynor, 765 Broadway.

MILLINERS AND TRIMMERS WANTED.—TO LADIES of good taste the highest wages will be given, and employment all the year. Apply at 1140½ Broadway, near 26th st.

MILLINER.—WANTED, A FIRST CLASS MILLINER and trimmer; none but an experienced hand need apply. The most liberal terms made with a competent person. Apply at R. H. Knight's, 855 Broadway.

MILLINERS AND TRIMMERS WANTED.—TO LADIES of good taste the highest wages will be given. Apply at 876 Canal st.

WANTED—GIRLS TO BRANCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWers, to whom steady work and good wages will be given. Apply at 327 Broadway.

WANTED—100 FIRST CLASS CLOAK MAKERS; GOOD wages and steady work to those who understand the business. Apply at 326 Broadway, third loft.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO girls—a good cook, washer and ironer, and a nurse and seamstress; best of city reference. Apply at 134 West 48th st., basement door.

WANTED—TWENTY MILLINERS TO TRIM FANCY hats. Apply at No. 76 Duane street, up stairs.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, AS nurse and chambermaid; good city references required. Apply at No. 158 West 16th st.

WANTED—A WOMAN, TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing, in a small family; must be well recommended. Apply at 196 Henry st., near State st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES TO MAKE UP FINE laces and embroidery. None but good hands wanted. Steady work and good wages. Apply to Austin, Thorp & Co., 399 and 353 Broadway.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; ALSO, A chambermaid and waitress, to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at 122 Pearl st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Call at 16 East Warren st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, A WAITRESS and nurse. English preferred. City references required. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M., No. 8 West 33d st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, in a small private family. Apply at 18 Macdougal st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHAMBERMAID AND seamstress. Those bringing good city references can apply at 115 Waverley place, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A RESPECTABLE girl as waitress and laundress; city references required. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 at 46 West 32d st.

WANTED—AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID, A PROtestant young woman, who can do plain sewing; is of a good disposition and can furnish good city references; child is two years old. Apply at 159 West 11th st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CHAMBERMAID; REFErences required. Apply at 15 University place.

WANTED—SIX EXTRA GOOD SEWING HANDS, TO work on lace goods and fine muslins; the highest wages and steady work secured. Also a servant girl, 14 years old, to do housework. Apply at Mme. S. Courtelle's, 178 5th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS; A CHAMBERmaid that understands waiting on tables; also a girl to assist in the kitchen and wash dishes; all must understand their business thoroughly; none others need apply at 57 Cortlandt st., Franklin House. T. M. DRISCOLL.

SALES AT AUCTION.

A. S. BURNHAM, AUCTIONEER.
AUCTION SALE OF OVER $20,000 WORTH OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUPERB DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, OIL PAINTINGS BY EMINENT ARTISTS, ARTISTIC BRONZE STATUARY, CHINA, GLASS, SILVER WARE, CHAMBER AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE, AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
This day (MONDAY), at the five story brown stone residence 44 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, commencing at 11 o'clock. Parlor Suits, Etageres, Bookcase, Tables, Mirrors, Carpets, Paintings, Engravings, Lace Curtains, Shades, Chandelier, Clock, Vases,
MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, STOOL AND COVER;
Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Armoire-a-Glace, en suite, style Louis XIV.; Blankets, Counterpanes, Mattresses, Extension Table, Buffet, elegant sets China, Glass, Silver Ware, Table Cutlery; Basement, Kitchen Furniture. N. B.—Parties wishing to attend this sale, take Fifth and Sixth avenue cars and stages, leaving at Sixteenth street, near the house. Sale peremptory.

A. JOURNEAY, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE NO. 8 PINE street.
AUCTION SALE OF STEAMTUG HERCULES.
On Wednesday, March 8, at 12 o'clock M., at foot of Perry street, North river. The Hercules is 100 feet long, 18 feet 4 broad and 7 feet 6 deep; her loaded draught, 9 feet; cylinder, 26x26; has No. 3 Woodward's donkey pump, boiler lately tested and carried 95 pounds hydraulic pressure. Terms 10 per cent on day of sale; balance on delivery of vessel. Will be sold without reserve.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA and Fancy Goods.—WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer, Tuesday, March 7, 10 o'clock, at 231 Pearl street, by D. EMBURY, Jr., regular weekly sales day. Sales free for cash. City and country dealers call and see.

AUCTION SALE OF CROCKERY, AC.—HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer, will sell, in lots to suit dealers, on Tuesday, March 7, at 10 o'clock, at 13 Barclay street, a full assortment of all kinds White Granite and Common Ware, Glass and Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, &c., &c. Sale positive, and no reserve. Goods well packed for shipping.

A. J. L. SMITH, AUCTIONEER.—OVER $5,000 WORTH of Household Furniture to be sold this day at eleven o'clock, at the residence, 17 Stuyvesant place, Ninth street, between Second and Third avenues, consisting of one magnificent Pianoforte, cost $600; elegant Parlor Suits, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Paintings, Mirrors, Center Tables, Bureaus, Washstands, Mattresses, and everything belonging to a first class house.

B. A. CHILTON, AUCTIONEER.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF HIDES, TALLOW, SHEEPSKINS, BEEF, FLOUR, HAMS, HOMINY, HOOFS, HORNS AND BREAD.
Will be sold, at public auction, on Tuesday, March 7, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at Naylor's storehouse, 17 Albany street, near Washington:—
2,864 Dry Hides, 58 casks Tallow.
19 casks Hoofs and Horns, 144 Sheepskins.
1 barrel Pelts, 1 barrel Tips.
ALSO, CONDEMNED SUBSISTENCE STORES.
63 barrels Beef, 279 barrels Flour.
3 tierces Hams, 2 barrels Herrings, 51 barrels Bread.
Sale positive. Terms cash, in government funds.
By order. Captain H. F. CLARKE,
Acting Commissary, Government Stores, U. S. Army.

D. BURKE, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE NO. 3 ASTOR place—Will sell on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the house 347 Second avenue, corner of Twentieth street, a choice selection of Household Furniture, Parlor Suits, solid mahogany Wardrobe, Lace and Damask Curtains, Plate Mirrors, Feather Beds and Bedding, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, Kitchen Ware, &c.

DAVID D. EGAN, AUCTIONEER.—TO GLASS CUTters, machinists and others.—Mortgagee's sale.—DAVID D. EGAN will sell on Tuesday, March 7, at 10½ o'clock, a quantity of Machinery, Belting, Shafting, &c., at Devoe & Co.'s, White and Centre streets, Harlem Railroad building. Also, a large quantity of Glass Ware, consisting of Decanters, Goblets, Globes, Caster Bottles, Bells, Iron Safe, Desks, &c. CORNELIUS LINN, Mortgagee.

EDWARD PETTINGER, AUCTIONEER, 50 WALL street.—Foreclosure sale elegant Furniture.—Tuesday, March 7, 10½ o'clock, contained in house No. 7 Leroy place (Bleecker street), consisting large assortment of Furniture, every description Sofas, Chairs, Mirrors, marble top Bureaus, Washstands, Bedsteads, Bedding, Linen, Carpets, Oilcloth, Table Cutlery, Crockery, Castors, Kitchen Utensils, &c. Order Attorney for Mortgagee. HENRY H. MORANGE.

GEO. COOK, AUCTIONEER.
OFFICE 21 LIBERTY STREET.
This day, at 10½ o'clock, at 45 Grove street, superb Brussels Carpets, Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, Chamber Furniture, Mattresses, Dining Table, Chairs, Stoves, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, AUCTIONEER—SALESROOM 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.—Auction sale of genteel Household Furniture, Statuary, Mirrors, Gas Fixtures, &c., &c., made to order by best city manufacturers.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, Tuesday, March 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence 154 Henry street, near Rutgers, genteel Household Furniture, consisting of English Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, carved rosewood Parlor Suits, in crimson and gold and green and gold brocatel; rosewood Secretary and Music Etagere; do. Centre and Quartette Tables, do. Arm and Reception Chairs, French plate Pier Mirror and Cornices; 3 Statuary Marble Figures, viz: Dancing Girl, by Bartolini; Venus, by Delmedico; Circe, by Barratti, with pedestals; Bronze and or Chandeliers and Brackets, mahogany Bedsteads, Bureaus and Chairs, oak marble top Cottage Suit, best Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows; oak and black walnut Extension Tables, do. Chairs, Oilcloths, Stair Carpets, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.—H. H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on Tuesday, March 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, 23 Liberty street, a gray Horse, 16 hands high, long tail and mane; a roan Mare, 15½ hands high, long tail and mane.

HOUSE AND LOT IN PORTCHESTER AT AUCTION.—I will sell on Thursday, March 9, 1865, at one o'clock P. M., on the premises, the House and Lot well adapted for boarders or private family, pleasantly located on the east [illegible] river, near the centre of the village of Portchester [illegible] J. L. Wessel's grocery store. House 36x40 [illegible]
Terms easy [illegible]
D. H. CLARK, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE—SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. NOTICE OF CONTINUATION OF SALE.
RICHARD WALTERS, auctioneer, will continue the sale (of the best of the stock) of Surgical Instruments, Medical Appliances, and Druggists Materials, at No. 2 Liberty street, On MONDAY, at 11 o'clock, punctually.
Will sell Lease of Building, Store Fixtures and Office Furniture at 12 o'clock same day.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.
WM. DURHAM, Deputy Sheriff.

THOS. REILLY, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE 378 NINTH avenue—Sells on Monday, the 6th inst., at 9½ o'clock, corner of Thirty-second street and Ninth avenue, the stock of Liquors, on account of the owner retiring from business, consisting of first class stock of Brandies, Wines, Sherry, Port and Claret; also Holland Gin, Old Bourbon, and large lot of French Spirits. The trade are respectfully invited to attend, &c., &c.

WILLIAM WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL ON Monday, the 6th inst., at half-past ten o'clock, at the corner of Sixth street and Bowery, the contents of a first class Saloon and Restaurant:—Marble top Tables, Mirror, Pumps, Oyster and Bar Counters, Boilers, Ranges, Crockery and Glass Ware, Refrigerator, &c.

DRY GOODS.

AT PEYTON & JOHNSTON'S, 274 BOWERY.
Ladies can purchase
NEW SPRING PRINTS at 20c. a yard.
YARD WIDE BLEACHED MUSLINS at 25c. a yard.
FAIR BROWN SHEETINGS at 30c.
BEST QUALITY GINGHAMS at 30c. a yard.
NEW SPRING DELAINES, choice styles, at 35c. a yard.
FIRST QUALITY PAPER MUSLINS at 25c.
BROWN LINEN DAMASK at $1, worth $1 75.
Also
THREE CASES OF SPLENDID STYLES OF BALMORAL SKIRTS, from auction, at $3 to $3 25, worth $5 50.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
274 Bowery, near Houston.

ALPACAS! ALPACAS! ALPACAS!
All colors and qualities of
BLACKS, BROWNS, GARNETS, GREENS, SLATES, DRABS, PURPLES, MAUVES, TANS, BLUES and MELANGE,
at all prices, from 50c. to $1 25 a yard. Ladies will find at our store the best stock of the above fashionable dress goods to be had in the city. PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
274 Bowery, near Houston street.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT.
DOMESTIC GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT PANIC PRICES.
SHIRTING MUSLINS 22 cents per yard.
ALL OUR BEST PRINTS 25 cents per yard.
BEST QUALITY GINGHAMS 35 cents per yard.
7-4 and 8-4 DAMASK TABLE LINEN 7s. per yard, worth 12s.
8-4 DAMASK CLOTHS $2 50, worth $4.
HEAVY HUCKABUCK TOWELS (Pure Linen) $3 50 per dozen, worth $5.
7-8 SHAKER FLANNEL 4s. 6d., worth 7s.
4-4 SHAKER FLANNEL 5s. 6d., worth 8s.
TOWELINGS, CRASHES, DIAPERS, FLANNELS, and every description of
DOMESTIC AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
will be offered at the above rate of prices,
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY,
AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 252 Bowery.
W. R. ROBERTS.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
THE BALANCE OF OUR BLACK AND COLORED SILKS
will be offered
THIS WEEK
AT A TREMENDOUS REDUCTION, TO CLOSE SALE.
RICH CHENE SILKS, 12s., worth $2.
PLAID AND STRIPE SILKS, 8s. 6d., worth 14s.
RICH PLAIN do., 12s., worth $2.
BLACK SILKS.
RICH LUSTRE, 12s., worth $2.
REAL LYONS, 14s., do., $2 50.
And every description of
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS
AT UNPRECEDENTED PRICES,
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY,
AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 252 Bowery.
W. R. ROBERTS.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.
$50,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS
OFFERED AT A
GREAT REDUCTION.
The undersigned, having decided to retire from business, proposes to sell his large and magnificent stock of Dry Goods at a
TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
To our old customers and the public generally we will give great bargains in Cloaks, Shawls and Dress Goods. Also a large Stock of Domestic Goods at a reduction of from 25 to 50 per cent from former prices. G. KILLEEN,
309 Grand street, corner of Allen.
Store to let and Fixtures for sale. Two salesmen wanted.

PERSONAL.

CHARLEY—TELL ME WHERE YOU SOLD THE TWO reels and pistol. TONEY, 114 Fulton street.

J. T. BRACKETT.—LAST TUESDAY NIGHT. MEET me at the Revere House, at 5 this P. M., or at 10 to-morrow. All right. CHARLEY.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH ONLY $8.—BEAUTIFUL SETS from $8 to $25, warranted equal to any work in New York. Aching teeth filled and extracted without the least pain. Gold, platina and bone fillings, 50c. to $1, and warranted for life. Office 138 Sixth avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. Dr. LUTHER, Dentist.

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, INFANTRY.
HANCOCK'S CORPS. HANCOCK'S CORPS.
Honorably discharged soldiers and recruits desiring to join either of these branches can receive the following bounties, cash in hand, which are the highest that can be paid:—

Hancock's corps	$1,200
Volunteers	900
Substitutes for three years	1,200
Substitutes for one year	800

All men enlisting in this office will receive the exact amount advertised. Apply to LINDAUER & CO., 438 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.
FIRST NEW YORK VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS, Colonel Edward W. Serrell, commanding.
This is the highest and positively the best arm of the service, with no picket duty to do.
The old members of this regiment and all other good, intelligent men desiring to join this magnificent corps can now have the opportunity by applying without delay to Captain CHARLES F. HARTMAN, now in command of Company D, or to
J. WARREN FLINN,
Headquarters 295 Broadway, basement.

A SUBSTITUTE WANTED.—APPLY IN PERSON TO JAMES TONER, 132 William street, New York, in the rear.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASH BOUNTY PAID SEAmen and firemen for two or three years' service in the navy. Apply immediately at NEWTON'S Naval Shipping Office, No. 6 Wall street.

A GOOD CHANCE.—ALL WISHING TO ENLIST IN the army or navy and get, cash in hand, the largest bounties paid in this city can apply at the New York Recruiting Agency, 140 Eleventh street, corner of Sixth avenue.

A HEALTHY YOUNG MAN (ALIEN) WISHES TO ENgage as substitute for a drafted man. Brokers need not apply. Apply at 219 William street.

A FEW GOOD MEN WANTED—TO FILL A NEW COMpany. Two lieutenants. Sergeants and corporals promoted from the ranks. Call without delay on Capt. SMITH, late Fourth New York battery, 172 Chatham street.

A FEW GOOD MEN WANTED—FOR THE ENGINEER corps; unusual inducements offered; wages $16, $18, $20 and $34 per month; bounty for one year, $400; for two years, $600; for three years, $900; enlistments credited to New York; families entitled to relief. For further particulars apply to A. P. GREENE, late Captain of Engineers, No. 83 New Bowery, opposite Grant House.

A SUBSTITUTE WILL RECEIVE THE HIGHEST bounty offered, at 212 Broadway, room 18.

BEFORE YOU ENLIST FIND OUT WHERE YOU ARE going and what you are going to get.—Come to an old army officer and get full information as to provost duty, the home guard and every branch of the service, including the navy and Hancock's corps. Wives accompanying their husbands can enter the private office by the hall door. We pay the highest bounties, cash down, paid in this city, and get relief for families. Captains LEWIS and MILLER, Authorized Recruiting Officers, 338 Hudson street. Sergeants wanted.

BEING HONORABLY DISCHARGED, AFTER THREE years' service, I will go as a substitute for two years in the navy for $1,200. None but principals need address H. R., box 114 Herald office.

FOR FIFTEEN DOLLARS WE WILL GIVE ALL NEEDful information to those wishing to enlist, and also procure for them the highest bounties, relief money, &c.
F. & J. HICKS, 398 Hudson street.

FOUR ALIENS WILL GO AS SUBSTITUTES FOR ANY person paying liberally. Apply to Mr. WOODS, No. 4 Battery place, one door from Washington Hotel.

GOOD MEN FOR THE TWELFTH INFANTRY, AT present at Elmira, but ordered for duty in the city. Also for other regiments doing provost and guard duty in the harbor of New York. Bounty, $900. For information, apply at 11 Beekman street.

HEADQUARTERS 99TH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., March 3, 1865.—Special Order No. 24.—The members of this regiment are hereby notified to attend a general meeting to be held at 814 Broadway, on Monday evening, March 6, at eight o'clock precisely. By order of
Colonel JOHN O'MAHONY.
CHARLES U. O'CONNELL, Captain Co. K, Hon. Sec.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED—TO FILL CITY ORDERS for one, two and three years. Highest cash bounties paid, besides $200 hand money. Office 140 Eleventh street, corner of Sixth avenue.

THE QUOTA OF NEW YORK.
FIFTEEN THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR NEW YORK COUNTY.
INCREASED BOUNTIES AND HAND MONEY.
At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Saturday, February 11, 1865,
Present—ORISON BLUNT, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
Hon. WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed it was unanimously
Resolved, That the county pay a one year recruit three hundred ($300) dollars bounty and fifty ($50) dollars hand money.
For a two year recruit, four hundred ($400) dollars bounty and seventy-five ($75) dollars hand money.
For three year recruit, six hundred ($600) dollars bounty and one hundred ($100) dollars hand money.
BOUNTIES.
FOR THREE YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$600
Government	300
Total	$900

FOR TWO YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$400
Government	200
Total	$600

FOR ONE YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$300
Government	100
Total	$400

The bounty to be paid to the recruit in his own hand, as provided in section five (5) of the State law relating to bounties (viz: Assembly bill No. 115 of 1865), and the hand money to be paid to the person who may present the recruit.
By order of the committee.
CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

WANTED—TWO SUBSTITUTES, TO-DAY. INQUIRE of Capt. CLUTE, No. 167 Broadway, room 25, third floor. Highest bounty paid.

4 ALIENS WISH TO GO AS SUBSTITUTES IN THE navy. Only cash or responsible principals need apply at 243 Broadway, rooms 18 and 19.

$800 CASH—THE BEST CHANCE YET.—I WILL pay the above amount, all in cash, for two one year substitutes, $800 cash, each. Call early at 73 Nassau street, room No. 1.

$800.—TWENTY-ONE ONE YEAR SUBSTITUTES wanted. Principals on hand. Also for navy, seamen, ordinary seamen, firemen. See Dr. LYSTER, examining surgeon, 296 Pearl street.

$875—CASH, FOR A ONE YEAR SUBSTITUTE. Apply at 380 West street, in the blacksmith shop, nearly opposite pier 50.

$900.—HOME SERVICE.—GOOD MEN WANTED for provost duty. Only reliable men accepted, they having to guard others instead of being guarded. No. 2 Broadway, front office, second floor.

$900 BOUNTY FOR THREE YEAR VOLUNTEERS, $600 for two years, for the navy, at 72 Cherry street, corner of New Chambers. Substitutes promptly furnished to principals. Landsmen wanted.

$1,000.—HIGHEST CASH BOUNTIES PAID TO volunteers and substitutes at the Naval Shipping office, 69 Fulton street. Principals furnished at short notice.

$1,100 CASH FOR ONE SUBSTITUTE TO REPREsent me in the army. C. W. HENDRICKSON. Please see my agent, Mr. SHEILDS, 78 Fulton street, corner of Gold, New York.

$1,100.—I WILL GO FOR THREE YEARS; have got my discharge. Address this day Substitute, box 5,401 Post office.

$1,600—CASH, FOR TWO ONE YEAR SUBSTItutes for my friend and myself. Apply, from 10 to 2 o'clock, in the shoe store, No. 5 Hicks street, Brooklyn, four doors from Fulton, three blocks from the ferry.
H. ALLEN.

$1,500—CASH DOWN, FOR THREE YEAR SUBstitutes; $1,000 for one year; $900 for three year volunteers. $250 paid to any person bringing a recruit to this office, 141 Charlton street, corner of West.
C. H. HOIT.
N. B.—Ten Clerks and Six Musicians wanted in the regular service. City and County of New York.

$50,000 CASH ON HAND TO PAY FOR SUBstitutes—Three year men $1,100; two year men $900; one year men $750. Highest cash bounty for volunteers. Apply to HALL & CO., 69 Fulton street, N. Y.

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY, &C.

ALL PRIZE MONEY NOW PAYABLE CAN BE OBtained at once on application to WALDEN & McILVAINE, 15 Broad street New York.

ALL PRIZE MONEY NOW PAYABLE CAN BE OBtained at once on application to
WALDEN & WILLARD,
186 York street, Brooklyn.
ADVANCES MADE.

PRIZE MONEY FOR CHOCURA, METACOMET, EOlus, Niphon, Kanawha, Penobscot, Keystone State, Calypso, Gettysburg, Mercedita, R. R. Cuyler, now payable at the office of M. SNYDER, Jr., 20 Nassau street, corner of Liberty street, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 31, 1865.—THE COPARTnership existing between William Schomberg and F. Herzog, under the firm of Schomberg & Herzog, 22 Rivington street, for the manufacturing of furniture, has this day been dissolved by mutual agreement. Wm. Schomberg, who will carry on the business in his own name, will be responsible, and settle all the liabilities and assets of the firm.
WM. SCHOMBERG,
F. HERZOG.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LIGHT MANUFACTURING business, well established. About $2,500.
PLATT & RICHARDSON, 180 Broadway, first floor, rear.

RECRUITING PARTNER WANTED.—THE FORMER partner, who is an army officer, is ordered to his regiment. He leaves a vacancy now open for some one to make from $300 to $500 per week. Apply at the office 10 Centre street.

THE FIRM OF BURRALL, ADAMS & CO. IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent, Junius D. Adams retiring therefrom.
F. A. BURRALL,
J. D. ADAMS,
NEW YORK, March 4, 1865. J. D. ADAMS, Jr.
The business of the above firm, in the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds and gold, strictly on commission, will be continued by the undersigned, at No. 30 Wall street, under the firm name of Burrall & Adams. F. A. BURRALL,
NEW YORK, March 4, 1865. J. D. ADAMS, Jr.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE KNOWN UNder the name of Hilker & Kreienkamp is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Edward Hilker is alone authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
EDWARD HILKER.
NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1865. HY. KREIENKAMP.

$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED—SAFE CASH BUSIness, immense profits, no risk, large orders on hand. Address, with real name, W. O. James, box 194 Herald office. Agents need not apply.

$5,000.—I WANT AN ACTIVE PARTNER TO TAKE charge of the books and money matters of a manufacturing business where he can make $10,000 per annum certain. Address Workman, box 103 Herald office.

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—TOUCHING AT Queenstown (Cork harbor). The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line), carrying the United States Mails, intend despatching their full powered Clyde built iron steamships as follows:—

EDINBURG	Saturday, March 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, March 18
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday, March 25

And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from pier 44 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$90	Steerage	$35
Do. to London	95	Do. to London	31
Do. to Paris	95	Do. to Paris	40
Do. to Hamburg	93	Do. to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
From Liverpool or Queenstown:—First cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight iron sections and carry patent fire annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, 22 Water street; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, 61 King William street; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, 48 rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, 111 Walnut street, or at the company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
CUNARD STEAMSHIP

CHINA	from New York March 8
CANADA	from Boston (via Halifax) March 15

PASSAGE MONEY FROM NEW YORK.
Cabin $132 50 Second cabin $80
PASSAGE MONEY FROM BOSTON.
Cabin $112 50 Second cabin $65
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From pier 47, North river.

PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, March 11.
VIRGINIA	Saturday, March 25.

Cabin, $125; steerage, $45, payable in currency.
For passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.—THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S new line of first class side-wheel steamships between NEW YORK and HAVRE.
FROM NEW YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	Wednesday, April 26, 1865.
WASHINGTON	Wednesday, May 24, 1865.
First cabin (including table wine)	$135
Second cabin (including table wine)	70 or 80

Payable in gold or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage apply to
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines (Grand Hotel); at Havre, WILLIAM ISELIN & CO.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW YORK, Captain G. Wenke commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from the Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, on
SATURDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:—
For the first cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
Will be followed by the HANSA March 25.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., 68 Broad street.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
Great reduction in steerage rates.
The following first class side-wheel steamships will be despatched at noon precisely from pier No. 3 North river:—
COSTA RICA, Tinklepaugh .... March 13
(Connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
OCEAN QUEEN, Weir .... March 23
(Connecting at Panama with Golden Age.)
For freight or passage apply to D. B. ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAgua.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will despatch, on the 20th of every month, from pier No. 29 North river, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. Babcock, master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, 177 West street corner of Warren street.

THE BRITISH MAIL STEAMSHIP MONTEZUMA WILL be regularly despatched for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 22d of each month, at 2 P. M.
For passage, payable in gold:—

First Cabin	$60
Second Cabin	40

Apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at 54 South street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL SIDEwheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Adams, will leave pier No. 4 North river, on Wednesday, March 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., 29 Broadway.
N. B.—All passengers must procure passports before securing passage.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL steamer HAVANA, M. R. Greene, commander, will leave pier No. 6 North river, for Havana, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to THOMAS [illegible] & CO., 17 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
SATURDAY, MARCH 18.
The new and splendid side-wheel steamship GUIDING STAR, Captain Knapp,
Will sail for New Orleans direct on Saturday, March 18, at 3 P. M., from pier 46 North river.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, 10 Barclay street.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.
Ship AURORA .... Sails March 7.
FOR LONDON—X LINE.
Ship HUDSON .... Sails March 11.
For passage to and from the Old Country or drafts at reduced rates apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., 86 South street.

FIRST SHIP FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at pier 13, East river, sails to-morrow. The JER'H THOMPSON on the 15. Apply at THOMPSON'S office, 275 Pearl street.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
Trains for Albany, Troy and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave Twenty-sixth street depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77—MONEY LIBERALLY ADVANCED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.; also PAWNBROKERS' TICKETS BOUGHT FOR DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., at 77 Bleecker street, up stairs.

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, Jewelry, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. J. A. JACKSON, 111 Grand street, two doors west of Broadway.

AT H. HYMAN'S, 635 BROADWAY, CORNER OF Bond street, will be paid the highest price for Diamonds, Watches and Silver Ware, or will advance on the above articles.

LOUIS ANRICH, 738 BROADWAY (NEW YORK HOtel), will give as usual thirty per cent over any man in the trade for Diamonds, old Gold and Silver, Furs, Camel Hair Shawls, or any Article of Virtu.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE Company have removed their office to the new building, 156 and 158 Broadway, between Liberty street and Maiden lane. C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, can be consulted as usual at 162 Chambers street. Her infallible French Monthly Pills, No. 1 (price $1), or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5. Also sold at 127½ Liberty street, or sent by mail.
N. B.—Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but of their health.

ATTENTION, YOUNG MEN.—DR. WARD, 61 FRANKlin street, the ready doctor in certain diseases. A cure guaranteed in every case. Call, send or write.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—THE WOMAN'S TRUE FRIEND in need.—Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin street. His French Periodical Drops. Communications confidential.

ALL DISEASES, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE PROduced, are safely and successfully treated by Madame DESPARD. But one interview is necessary. N. B.—Board and elegant Rooms for ladies during confinement, with medical attendance. Residence 101 Sixth avenue, opposite Eighth street. Relief warranted in 24 hours.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.—DR. R. CORBETT, member of the N. Y. U. Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers. N. B.—No fee unless cured.

DR. WATSON, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED PRACtitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at 620 Broadway, next block above the Metropolitan Hotel.

DR. WARD'S SPECIFICS, 61 FRANKLIN STREET, cure certain diseases without mercury. Ward's Invigorating Pills a sure cure where manhood is impaired. Call, send or write.

DR. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN AND ACcoucheur, No. 6 Amity place, between Bleecker and Amity streets, makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Is sure to give relief to the most anxious patient in twenty-four hours time. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on private diseases. Thirty years' experience enables him to warrant a cure in all cases. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with a certainty of being cured.

MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, NO. 6 Amity place, can be consulted on all diseases of females. Medicines safe and certain. Convenient rooms for ladies who desire good care and medical attendance during confinement.

STRENGTH, THE GLORY OF MANHOOD.—DR. POWERS' Essence of Life, office 61 Franklin street, recommended to all contemplating marriage; restores manly vigor.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD, 61 FRANKLIN STREET, the unfortunate's friend. Ward's Remedies, without mercury, eradicate thoroughly. Cure guaranteed. Consultation all hours.

TO MARRIED LADIES, AND THOSE CONTEMPLATing marriage.—A little volume, full of information of vital importance, will be mailed free to any address. To those of either sex, in ill-health or of limited means, married or intending marriage, this book is of especial value. Address L. Jean Desolle, box 601 Philadelphia (Pa.) Post office.

WE CONCUR WITH OTHER PARTIES IN RECOMmending Dr. Larmont and his work. Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 400 pages, nearly 100 engravings, price $1, mailed, closely sealed. Courier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c. Rapid and permanent cures of constitutional disease, strictures and all urinary affections, at 173 Broadway, second floor, from 10 till 4.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

TO-DAY.

THE GREAT UNION CELEBRATION.

Immense Turnout of the Military, Firemen, Trades, Wild Animals and Curiosities.

An Appropriate Piece of War News for the Occasion.

Capture of the Rebel Generals Early and Haygood, With Two Brigades.

The Programme of the Demonstration, &c., &c., &c.

The great Union, extraordinary, patriotic, and novel celebration comes off to-day, if the sun shines—and there was every probability last night that Old Sol intended to be in good humor for the occasion. The sky was bright and starry, and all the indications of fine weather existed. The streets along the route which the procession is to take were swept clean after dark, and about ten o'clock P. M. Broadway was almost as free from dirt as a ball room floor before the dance. Everything, therefore, promises well for the demonstration, so far as the weather and streets are concerned; and the glorious news which we spread before our readers this morning respecting General Sheridan's last achievement in the Shenandoah valley, in the capture of the notorious General Early, with eighteen hundred men, and the rebel General Haygood with nearly his entire force, in North Carolina, are well calculated to rouse the public to a high pitch of patriotic excitement.

The Committee of Arrangements were in session yesterday, at the Maison Dorée, and transacted a large amount of routine business in the way of issuing orders, arranging the programme and dividing the speakers among the three stands. The committee request the owners of all vessels in port to display their flags, and all merchants and storekeepers to suspend business during the day. All private citizens having flags would do well also to hoist them on this great occasion. Such patriotic displays will vastly add to the interest and variety of the exhibition. It is important that the military, firemen, associations and all persons joining in the procession should be prompt in their attendance according to the programme, as it will tend greatly to make the affair go off successfully.

The Committee of Arrangements earnestly request that all trades, civic societies and others will be on the division ground assigned to them in the published programme not later than eleven o'clock A. M. The head of the column will move promptly at the hour designated—one o'clock.

The invited guests will be received at the Gramercy Park Hotel at noon by the Reception Committee, who will be mounted, and will escort the guests to the place of general rendezvous.

THE PROGRAMME.

In yesterday's paper we published in full the programme of the celebration. It is useless, therefore, to repeat it this morning, as the whole city must be familiar with it now. Such as desire to have the programme as a guide can do so by procuring copies of yesterday's issue. The chief features of the celebration are as follows.

The Line of March

will be from corner of Fourteenth street and Broadway, down Broadway to Astor House, up Park row and Centre street to Canal, up Canal to Bowery, up Bowery and Fourth avenue to Twenty-third street, down Twenty-third street to Madison avenue, up Madison avenue and around Madison square, down Fifth avenue, thence to Union square by Fourteenth street.

THE ORDER OF PROCESSION,

in a brief form, may be presented thus:—

Detachment of Police, Mounted and on Foot.
Troop of Cavalry, as Escort to Grand Marshal.
Brigadier General William Hall, Grand Marshal, and Aids.

FIRST DIVISION.

ON FOURTEENTH STREET, RIGHT ON BROADWAY.

First division New York State National Guard, commanded by Major General Charles W. Sandford.

Detachments of the Second division New York State National Guard.

After these will come the Committee of Arrangements, invited guests and heads of departments.

SECOND DIVISION.

ON NINTH AVENUE, RIGHT ON FOURTEENTH STREET.

This division will contain United States officers, wounded soldiers, citizens' cavalcade, Caledonian Club, Veterans of 1812, and others.

THIRD DIVISION.

ON EIGHTH AVENUE, RIGHT ON FOURTEENTH STREET.

In this will be the navy contributions, the full rigged ship, the Monitor, and a large ornamented car.

FOURTH DIVISION.

ON SEVENTH AVENUE, RIGHT ON FOURTEENTH STREET.

The German societies, musical and other kinds, will form the chief features of this division.

FIFTH DIVISION.

ON SIXTH AVENUE, RIGHT ON FOURTEENTH STREET.

The various trades, too numerous to mention, will monopolize the fifth division, which is so large that it has been divided into five sections.

SIXTH DIVISION.

This will be composed of the firemen and the zoological attractions. The programme of the firemen is as follows:—

Chief Engineer John Decker, Grand Marshal.

FIRST DIVISION.
Sixth Infantry band.
Engineers West and Kingsland, Marshals.

Engine Co. 1.	Engine Co. 4.
Hose Co. 1.	Hose Co. 5.
Hook and Ladder Co. 1.	Engine Co. 7.
Hose Co. 1.	Hose Co. 6.
Engine Co. 3.	Engine Co. 8.
Hose Co. 4.	

SECOND DIVISION.
Engineers Lamb and Bates, Marshals.
Rockel band.

Engine Co. 12.	Engine Co. 16.
Hose Co. 7.	Hose Co. 13.
Engine Co. 15.	Engine Co. 18.
Hook and Ladder Co. 2.	Hose Co. 15.
Hose Co. 9.	Hook and Ladder Co. 8.

THIRD DIVISION.
Engineers Perley and Long, Marshals.
Newark band.

Engine Co. 19.	Engine Co. 23.
Hose Co. 20.	Hose Co. 22.
Hook and Ladder Co. 6.	Hook and Ladder Co. 6.
Engine Co. 20.	Engine Co. 24.
Hose Co. 21.	Hose Co. 23.

FOURTH DIVISION.
Engineers Kenney and Davidson, Marshals.
Flushing band.

Engine Co. 26.	Sixteenth Army Corps Drum Association.
Hose Co. 24.	Engine Co. 21.
Engine Co. 28.	Hose Co. 30.
Hose Co. 28.	Engine Co. 34.
Hook and Ladder Co. 8.	Hose Co. 32.
Hose Co. 29.	

FIFTH DIVISION.
Engineers Hammill, Duffy and Donohue, Marshals.
Governor's Island Band.

Engine Co. 35.	Engine Co. 39.
Hose Co. 37.	Hook and Ladder Co. 12.
Hook and Ladder Co. 9.	Hose Co. 40.
Engine Co. 36.	Engine Co. 42.
Hose Co. 39.	Hose Co. 41.

SIXTH DIVISION.
Engineers Lynch, Cleary and Sullivan, Marshals.
Union Brass Band.

Engine Co. 44.	Hose Co. 47.
Hose Co. 43.	Engine Co. 48.
Hook and Ladder Co. 13.	Hose Co. 48.
Engine Co. 46.	Hook and Ladder Co. 14.

SEVENTH DIVISION.
Engineers Orr, West and Shaughnessy, Marshals.
Sixteenth Army Corps Band.

Engine Co. 49.	Engine Co. 52.
Hose Co. 49.	Hose Co. 55.
Hook and Ladder Co. 16.	Hook and Ladder Co. 18.
Hose Co. 51.	Hose Co. 61.

THE WILD ANIMALS

are to wind up the entire procession. The principal features of this branch are:—

Van Amburgh & Co., No. 539 Broadway, Mammoth War Elephant Hannibal, Performing Elephant Tippoo Saib.

J. W. Fabens, two Arabian Camels, one young Camel eleven months old, led by a native Arab, Trick Ponies, &c.

P. T. Barnum, two large trucks of Prominent Curiosities, Mammoth Elephant, Walrus, Giraffe, &c.

The procession will occupy from curb stone to curb stone, and will probably have its end stretching to the point of its beginning.

THE TRINITY CHIMES.

Trinity church bells will not be silent. Mr. James E. Ayliffe will ring the following programme at half-past nine A. M., twelve M., and four P. M.:—

1—Ringing the changes on eight bells.
2—Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.
3—Old Dog Tray.
4—Evening Bells.
5—On to the Field of Glory.
6—Grand National Fantasie, written for Trinity church chimes by Geo. F. Bristow in honor of the recent great victories.
7—Last Rose of Summer.
8—Blue Bells of Scotland.
9—Eclipse Polka.
10—Airs from the opera of *La Bayadere*.
11—When Rosy Morn Appearing.
12—Scotch melodies, from Guy Mannering.
13—The Soldier's Return.
14—Red, White and Blue.
15—Yankee Doodle.

THE UNION SQUARE MEETING

will commence—that is, the speaking part of it—between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, by which time it is hoped the greater part of the procession will have passed. Three large stands have been erected, on one of which there will be German orators. Major General Dix will preside at stand No. 1, Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer at stand No. 2, and Dr. Francis Lieber at stand No. 3.

FIREWORKS AND ILLUMINATIONS.

The whole display will wind up with a grand pyrotechnic display in Union square, and numerous illuminations of private dwellings, hotels, &c.

Mr. J. W. Hadfield and Mr. Edge have been selected to furnish the fireworks by the Committee of Arrangements, but volunteer displays will be made by other parties.

The commencement will be announced by the rapid discharge of rockets of every variety, followed by an illumination of colored fires, succeeding which will be some splendid pieces, interspersed with fire balloons, triple bombs and honorary rockets.

Rejoicings Over Our Recent Victories.

AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 4, 1865.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired here to-day in honor of the recent victories over the enemy, and in the evening the Post Office, the office of the Assistant Provost Marshal General and other public buildings, as well as many private residences, were illuminated.

AT PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 5, 1865.

Notwithstanding the heavy rain noteworthy demonstrations were made here yesterday. Flags were displayed, national salutes fired, and the First light infantry paraded and had a festival. General Paine's Second brigade also made a fine parade, with infantry, cavalry and light artillery.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1865.

THE NEW MEXICAN EMPIRE—NAPOLEON TIRED OF THE EXPERIMENT.

The affairs of Mexico are at present attracting a good deal of attention here, and I have heard a variety of opinions expressed, in this connection, as to Napoleon's idea in not making any allusion to the war in this country in his recent speech to the French Chambers. The Emperor, no doubt, had good reason for his silence. In the same connection I have heard, on very good authority, that important despatches have reached the state department from Paris, bearing directly on our relations with France and Mexico. The report goes that at a late ball at the Tuileries, the Emperor, in an off-hand manner, said to a distinguished American gentleman present, "I am sorry to see that report in the papers about Sonora, as there is not a word of truth in it. For my part, I am only desirous of getting out of the whole matter." This was, if true, a strange admission for Napoleon to make; but for my part, I am willing to think that there is strong ground for believing in the correctness of the report. The question of the annexation to France of any Mexican territory is, I imagine, one for future consideration, and its solution will altogether depend upon circumstances. In the meantime we shall soon see whether Napoleon will prove his words by his deeds.

MILITARY AGENCIES FOR THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

The Governor of New York has appointed D. G. Morgan Superintendent of Military Agencies. The agent at Washington is Colonel E. R. Goodrich; at New York depot, Colonel Vincent Colyer; at Baltimore, Major H. S. Richardson; at Alexandria, N. Dedera; at Philadelphia, Rev. James De Bois; at City Point, Mrs. R. H. Spencer. Agents will soon be appointed at Harper's Ferry, City Point and Annapolis. The object is to visit New York soldiers in hospitals to supply their wants, and, as rapidly as possible, procure their transfer to New York State hospitals, besides receiving contributions for their benefit, and in other respects assisting and comforting them.

ALL NOMINATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT ON THE EXECUTIVE CALENDAR CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

The Senate several hours before its adjournment yesterday cleared its executive calendar of all the pending Presidential nominations, six hundred in number, nearly all of a military character, which were confirmed.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

The President yesterday sent in the nomination of John D. Defrees for Superintendent of Public Printing, and the Senate unanimously confirmed it. This is a deserved compliment to the uniform courtesy and ability which have marked this gentleman's management of the government letter press printing bureau during the past four years.

THE UNFINISHED BUSINESS OF CONGRESS.

The most important measures which have been left unfinished by the last Congress are the Reconstruction, Bankrupt, Civil Appropriation acts, the act to regulate commerce between the several States, the Delaware and Raritan bill, the bill for the relief of naval contractors, Goodyear patent extension, the act allowing Cabinet officers seats on the floor of the House, and various air-line railroad projects from new roads between Washington and New York; the bill to pay Missouri four millions of dollars for the expenses of her militia in the United States service; the joint resolution to place a bust of Chief Justice Taney in the Supreme Court room.

LOOKING AFTER THE SPOILS.

Many persons are here from a distance, looking after their private interests, and seeking influence to assist them in the procurement of high as well as low positions. They do not seem to be mindful of the fact that there are to be no wholesale removals from place. The terms of about nine-tenths of the commissioned civil officers will very soon expire. This will give the President an opportunity to renew their commissions or appoint others, as he may think proper.

COMPLIMENT TO SPEAKER COLFAX.

Previous to the adjournment of Congress the reporters and correspondents occupying the House reporters' gallery united, without distinction of party, in a letter to Speaker Colfax, as an honored journalist, expressive of their gratification with the courtesy, dignity and ability which he exhibited in the discharge of the important duties of the Chair, while at the same time they appreciated not less the virtues which adorn his private life. The Speaker made a brief reply to them, whom he addressed as "brethren of the press," placing a high estimate on their voluntary compliment, and particularly as they had been impartial and constant observers of his conduct.

COURTESIES TO THE PRESS.

It is just to say the officers and clerks of the two houses of Congress have been uniformly courteous in their accommodations to the press for examining and reporting important documents and other public papers. As for the members of Congress, they have received more favors from than they have conferred upon the press.

EFFECTS OF THE RECENT STORM.

The recent rains have greatly swollen the waters of the upper Potomac, and much injury has resulted to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Dam No. 5, six miles above Williamsport, has been entirely carried away. It will require some weeks to repair it. The river is still rising.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

List of the Acts, Resolutions, &c., Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, Continued from the Herald of Yesterday.

PUBLIC ACTS.

An act supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions.

An act to extend the provisions of the first section of "An act for the government of persons in certain fisheries," approved June 19, 1813.

An act to regulate the taking of depositions in certain cases.

An act to incorporate the Continental Hotel Company of the city of Washington.

An act amendatory of the acts relative to the Attorney General's office, and to fix the compensation of his assistant and clerks.

An act providing for the confinement of juvenile offenders against the laws of the United States in houses of refuge.

An act granting land to the State of Michigan to aid in building a harbor and ship canal at Portage Lake, Keweenaw Point, Lake Superior.

An act to increase the pay of midshipmen and others.

An act further to provide for the verification of invoices.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes," approved July 1, 1862, and to amend an act amendatory thereof, approved July 2, 1864.

An act to establish certain post roads.

An act to regulate the fees of custom house officers on the northern, northeastern and northwestern frontiers of the United States.

An act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees.

An act to provide for the publication of the opinions of the attorneys general of the United States.

An act to incorporate a national military and naval asylum for the relief of the totally disabled officers and men of the volunteer forces of the United States.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the better organization of Indian Affairs in California."

An act to provide for a chief of staff to the Lieutenant General commanding the armies of the United States.

An act in relation to the Naval Observatory.

An act relating to clerkships in the Post Office Department.

An act amendatory of "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to promote the progress of the useful arts,'" approved March 3, 1863.

An act to incorporate the Colored Union Benevolent Association.

An act to enable the accounting officers of the Treasury to settle the claim of the State of Kansas.

An act to incorporate the Capitol Hotel Company in Washington City, District of Columbia.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'an Act making a grant of alternate sections of public lands to the State of Michigan, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State and for other purposes.'"

An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to lease or sell certain property of the United States situated at Bath, in the State of Maine.

PRIVATE ACTS.

An act granting a pension to Thomas Bootle.

An act granting a pension to Rachel Mills, widow of Peter Mills, late a major in the United States Army.

An act granting a pension to Elizabeth B. Lappien.

An act for the relief of the occupants of the lands of the ex-mission of San Jose, in the State of California.

An act for the relief of Jean M. Lander, widow of F. W. Lander.

An act granting a pension to Ezekial Darling.

An act granting a pension to Sophia Brooke Taylor, widow of Major Francis Taylor.

An act for the relief of W. H. and C. S. Duncan.

An act for the relief of Samuel L. Gerould.

An act for the relief of Benjamin Vreeland, surgeon in the navy of the United States.

An act for the relief of Charles A. Pitcher.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Joint resolution to amend the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution in relation to the public printing," approved June 23, 1860.

Joint resolution for the relief of Garrett R. Barry, a paymaster in the United States navy.

Joint resolution to authorize and direct an inventory of the articles in the Quartermaster's depots of the United States, and in possession of the naval storekeepers of the United States.

Joint resolution respecting the publication of the papers of James Madison.

Joint resolution to encourage the employment of disabled and discharged soldiers.

Joint resolution for the relief of Mrs. Lucy A. Rice, late of Richmond, Virginia.

Joint resolution relating to international exhibitions at Bergen, in Norway, and Oporto, in Portugal, during the summer of 1865.

Joint resolution to extend the time for constructing the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, in Iowa, and filing a map of relocation.

Joint resolution transferring maps and other documents relating to the survey of the Pacific Railroad to the Department of the Interior.

Joint resolution authorizing the acceptance of a sword of honor from the government of Great Britain by Capt. Henry S. Stellwagen, of the United States Navy.

Fire in Pittsburg—The Monitor Manayunk.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 5, 1865.

The tobacco factory of William Hays & Co., on Irwin street, was entirely destroyed by fire at three o'clock this morning. One fireman (David L. Sims) was instantly killed by a falling wall, and two others seriously injured. Loss $12,000; fully insured.

The new Monitor Manayunk broke from her moorings at five o'clock this morning and drifted down the river. She was overtaken by two tugs three miles below Pittsburg and safely returned. The Manayunk is nearly completed, and leaves for Cairo in a day or two.

Obituary.

Mr. STEPHEN T. HOSMER, printer, a native of Hudson, N. Y., who had been for a long time one of the employes of the HERALD composing room, died at his residence in this city yesterday afternoon, of paralysis, aged fifty-eight years and five months. Mr. Hosmer was a veteran in the craft, and throughout his long connection with it, both as employer and employe, was always held in high respect by his associates. Some years ago he published the Toledo (Ohio) *Blade*, and at different periods of his life held important positions in connection with the printing business. He was a brother of Mr. Hezekiah L. Hosmer, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SUNDAY, March 5, 1865.

The past week has witnessed a dull and rather drooping stock market, and continued heaviness and stagnation in the gold room. The demand for money during the same time has become more active, owing chiefly to the curtailment of the loanable resources of the national banks by Treasury drafts, and the general rate for call loans has again risen to seven per cent. Although no severe stringency is to be apprehended, the indications favor a less easy condition of the loan and discount market than we have had of late, arising both from an increased demand for speculative and legitimate purposes and a diminished supply, consequent upon the government balances with the national banks being kept low. Although the decline of the gold premium to its present point should contribute to the abundance of currency at the great centres, this effect has not been sensibly felt, owing to its not having been attended by a corresponding decline in marketable commodities. Indeed, a contrary tendency has been shown among the retail dealers, and so the necessity which every person is under of keeping a considerable amount of currency within immediate reach has not diminished, and a vast amount of the paper money of the country is of course to be found in the pockets and wallets of the people.

A "bear" party is organizing on the Stock Exchange, in view of the probable future successes of our armies and the adjustment of prices towards a specie basis. Operations, however, begun now, and based upon a prospect so remote and beset by so many contingencies, complications and uncertainties, would be likely to fall short of their mark; and although such a movement might be to a certain extent successful, it would soon reach a point when a reaction would be inevitable, and the market might rise and fall often enough before prices were reduced to a specie standard. Nevertheless, there is no more room for a decline than an advance at existing prices and under the promising aspect of affairs. Those are false prophets, however, who see the future only in the light of those brilliant successes which have of late crowned our arms. The hour of victory is precisely that in which our judgment is most likely to be warped, and when we have most reason to view affairs under their gravest aspects. The great mistake of the government in its fiscal management is to be recognized in its short-sightedness and consequent false estimates.

The exceptions to the general dullness on the Stock Exchange have been the clique movement in Cumberland, based on the sale of the company's Slope Mine and a feeble effort to rally Mariposa.

Government gold-bearing securities were heavy during the greater part of the week, but on Friday afternoon they improved, and ten-forties particularly. Since the agency system for the sale of the seven-thirty loan has been established, and the decline in gold, the gold-bearing bonds have been neglected in favor of the former, while many have sold out their long stocks to convert the proceeds into the three years notes, having two years and a half to run, for the sake of the privilege attached to them of conversion into currency at maturity. It is understood to be the intention of the probable successor of Mr. Fessenden to rely upon the sale of the seven-thirty loan as long as possible, and this will be certainly preferable to the direct issue of gold-bearing securities. The power of adding to this form of our debt, invested in the Secretary of the Treasury under the new six hundred million Loan bill, is already exerting an unfavorable effect upon the market price of national bonds. Had Congress sanctioned loans bearing nine per cent interest in currency only, allowing the Secretary of the Treasury the option of substituting seven-thirty notes, convertible into a six per cent stock, the market price of the gold bonds already issued would have been enhanced, and the new form of loan would have been as successful as if the interest were promised in gold; for with every fresh issue of stock bearing interest in specie the public credit is impaired in proportion as the aggregate interest is likely to exceed in the future the receipts from customs. Since the increased tariff went into operation the customs receipts at this port have diminished at a rate equivalent to twenty-one and a half millions a year, the total from the 1st of July, 1864, to the 1st of February, 1865, having been only $28,705,640; whereas those for the corresponding period in 1863-4 were $41,228,612. The short-sightedness of the past would still appear to prevail in Congress and the Treasury Department.

How the new tariff will operate remains to be seen, but the changes are neither sufficiently material nor numerous to promise very different results. The probabilities, however, are that the imports and receipts for duties during the next few months will be greater than they have been recently, for supplies will require to be renewed, and a large stock of goods has accumulated in the bonded warehouses.

The greatest safeguard of our national credit lies in heavy taxation, and it is not to be overlooked that the measures relating to internal revenue adopted by Congress are insufficient to meet the requirements of the government. We have hopes, however, that the committee appointed to investigate the subject of taxation, which is to sit during the recess, will make such recommendations as will be calculated to increase the resources of the government, available for meeting its current expenses. It is to be hoped at the same time that the new Secretary of the Treasury will frame a plan for consolidating the national debt, and providing permanent means for the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal as it falls due. As it stands it is a heterogeneous mass of obligations, without order or system, the result of makeshift expedients, and the absence of financial method or policy.

The quotations for government securities and railway and miscellaneous shares at the Stock Exchange in this city at the close of each of the last four weeks were as follows:—

Stocks.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 25.	March 3.
American Coal	77	77	78	78½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	83	82½	84	78½
Cleveland & Toledo	112	112	113	111
Chicago & Rock Island	96½	96	96½	95½
Chicago & Northwestern	35½	34½	34	34
Chicago & Northwestern pref	65½	64½	63½	63½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	—	—	118	118
Cumberland Coal	56	56½	63½	63½
Canton Company	31	31½	33½	35
Central Coal	44	46½	—	48
Chicago and Alton Railroad	96½	92	91½	90
Chicago and Alton preferred	—	—	94	94
Delaware & Hudson Canal	164	172	172	165
Erie Railroad	75½	74½	74½	71½
Erie preferred	93	92	93	90
Hudson river	107½	106½	115	114½
Illinois Central	118	119	119½	118½
Michigan Central	113	111	113	111½
Michigan Southern	70½	65½	68½	66½
Mariposa Mining	11½	11½	15½	17
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	46	47	43½	42
New York Central	116	112½	114½	112½
Ohio & Mississippi cer.	27½	28½	28½	29½
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne	96	96	96½	94½
Pacific Mail	—	320	—	320
Quicksilver Mining	86½	84	86½	81
Reading Railroad	109½	112	114½	114½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 25.	March 3.
Registered 6's of 1881	110½	111½	111	111
Coupon 6's of 1881	110½	111½	111	110½
Five-twenty coupons	110	111½	111	111
Five-twenty registered	109½	110½	110	110
10-40 coupons	102½	102½	102½	97½
10-40 registered	97	97	97	98
Coupon fives of 1874	102	103	102	102½
Sixes of 1867	—	—	130½	130
7 3-10 Treasury notes	116	116	114½	115
One year certificates	98½	98½	98½	98½

The extreme gold quotations were:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	201½	199½
Tuesday	203½	201½
Wednesday	200½	199½
Thursday	198½	196½
Friday	199	198½
Saturday	200	199

There was no session of the Evening Exchange on Saturday; but gold sold late in the day at 199½.

Foreign exchange has been heavy, under a very light demand. Towards the close of the week, however, bills were more firmly held than at its commencement. Bankers' sterling at sixty days was offered at 108 a ¼, and at three days at 109; but these rates were not fully sustained.

The shipments of specie for the week aggregated $146,358, of which $112,960 was taken by the Havana steamer Corsica.

In our mention yesterday of the passage of the bill in favor of the Illinois Central Railroad Company we should have stated that it is released thereby from fulfilling the conditions implied in the Land Grant law of 1850, requiring the free transportation of troops, munitions of war and other property of the United States, and the appropriation made for it for transportation services is to be paid.